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A General

TREATISE OF THE DISEASES OF Infants and Children, &c.

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A General

TREATISE OF THE DISEASES OF Infants and Children.

Collected from the best

PRACTICAL AUTHORS.

By JOHN PECHEY of the College of Physicians in *London*.

LONDON:

Printed for *R. Wellington*, at the *Lute* in *St. Pauls-Church-Yard*. 1697.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

THE PREFACE.

CHildren, if they are virtuous, are great Bleſſings, and a publick good. It is therefore the duty of Parents to inure them betimes to a Regular courſe of

of Life, nor ought Persons of the best Quality to think the guidance of their Children beneath them. For *Cornelia*, the Mother of the *Gracchi*, and *Aurelia* the Mother of *Augustus Cæsar*, were Governesses to Children; and *Cato*, tho' he kept a Tutor in his House, did himself frequently instruct his Son: So did *Augustus* his Grand-children, and the great *Theodosius* wou'd often

often ſit by the Tutor; while he was inſtructing his Son. And certainly it is beſt and ſafeſt for Parents to have their Children under their own Eye and inſpection. But above all, the Fathers Example is of greateſt force to inſtruct the Son, and his Actions Authoriſe the ſame in the Child, nor can the Father chaſtize him, for what himſelf is guilty. But to come to the buſi-

buſineſs in hand, Parents ſhou'd endeavour as much as in them lies, to provide for the health of their Children. The Father muſt not enfeeble his body by exceſſive Drinking or any other Vice, for thereby the Child ſuffers for the Fathers fault: nor ought ſuch as have hereditary Diſeaſes to Marry. The Mother, during pregnancy, muſt obſerve a good Diet ſuitable to her Tem-

Temperament, Cuſtom, Condition, and Quality, and the right uſe of all the ſix Non-naturals. She muſt not lace her ſelf ſo cloſe as ſhe was wont to do, for ſtrait lacing hinders the growth of the Child, and often makes it either Abortive or Mis-ſhapen. If the Mother can't or will not ſuckle the Child her ſelf, care muſt be taken to procure an healthy, ſtrong, and vigorous

Nurſe

Nurſe, of an Age not under twenty five, nor above thirty five, and her Milk muſt be throughly purified after her lying in before ſhe gives ſuck; her Breaſts ought to be pretty Big, Firm, and Fleſhy, and her Nipples muſt be a little raiſed, and of a moderate Bigneſs and Firmneſs, and well perforated with many little holes; and ſhe muſt have a ſufficient quantity of

Milk

Milk for the Childs nouriſhment, and the colour of it muſt be white, and the ſmell of it muſt be ſweet and pleaſant: ſhe muſt be merry and cheerfull, and ſmile often to divert the Child.

To conclude, the young Phyſician muſt take Notice that great caution muſt be uſed in preſcribing Opiats and Vomits for Children, for many dreadful

dreadfull Symptoms have been occasion'd thereby.

From the Angel *and* Crown *in* Bazing Lane, London, January 2d. 1697.

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OF Childrens Diseases.

CHAP. I.

of the Diet and Ordering of Children New-born.

AFter the Navel-string is Cut and bound up, and the Infant is washed, you must inquire about the Constitution of it: which purpose you must first consider whether the Mother was healthy the time she was with Child; for that is a sign of a healthful Child, especially if the Father be also of a sound Constitution: Afterwards you must find what is the colour of the new born Infant; it is best when the colour

is reddiſh all over the Body, for that by degrees turns daily florid: but thoſe Children that are at firſt Florid or White, are moſt commonly of an ill temperament, Cold, Dull, and not long lived. The crying of the Child new born, ought to be loud and clear, becauſe it ſignifies plenty of Spirits and a ſtrong breaſt: But if the Child cries low, it is a ſign that the vital ſtrength is ſmall, and the Spirits few, and the Muſcles of the Breaſt weak: You muſt more over conſider whether the magnitude, figure, paſſages, ſituation of all the parts be as they ought; and therefore the Midwife ſhould handle it gently, and ſearch whether any thing be amiſs in any part that it may be rectified as much as may be: Let her often extend and contract the Arms and Legs, and cleanſe them from filth, and ſhe muſt ſee whether the Eyelids, the Ears, the Noſtrils, the Fundament, and Privities are as open as they ought to be, and ſhe muſt take notice of the Fingers and Toes that they do not ſtick together. She muſt put her finger into the Mouth and cleanſe it from filth, and ſee whether the Child be Tongue-tied or no; afterwards the Child muſt be ſwaith-

up, and laid in the Cradle. *Galen* ſays that before it is cloathed, the body muſt be ſprinkled all over moderately with Salt, that the skin may be rendered thereby more denſe and ſolid than the inner parts; for he ſays, they are all equally ſoft in the Womb: But it is to be feard that the ſalt by its biteing quality ſhould occaſion itching and other inconvenienceis, and therefore this cuſtom was ſoon left off, and inſtead of it they waſhed new-born Children with Wine, and what *Galen* ſays is not agreeable to reaſon; for the skin in the Womb has a peculiar Conſtitution different from the internal parts; nor is it ſafer to thicken the skin and to hinder tranſpiration, as *Galen* ſays in another place, much leſs is the cuſtom of ſome barbarous people to be imitated, which was alſo uſed formerly in *Germany*, viz. the dipping the warm Infant from the Womb in the next Brook, that thereby it may be rendred more ſtrong and luſty, and to try the ſtrength of their Children, whom they chiefly deſign for the Wars; for without doubt none but ſtrong Children would ſurvive ſuch a dipping.

Before the Teat be offered to the Child, ſome Honey or Oyl of Almonds ought to be given it, to carry off from the ſtomach and bowels ſome filth Collected in the Womb; for a certain black and pitchy matter is contracted in the Womb, and ought to be preſently evacuated, for if it be not, fits are occaſioned, and ſome think the Child ought to be dieted three whole days with freſh Oyl of Almonds and Sugar, and others Order ſome other Woman to ſuckle, the child, till the Mothers milk is pure. The child muſt be defended from all external injuries, and it muſt be kept in an Air moderately hot; and if it be not of a very good conſtitution, an Air inclining to the contrary muſt be choſen: But reſpect muſt be had to the ſeaſons of the year. The Cradle muſt be placed where there is not too much light, and ſo as that the light of the Sun or of a Candle may be ſeen directly, and great care muſt be taken that the child be not frightned, and it muſt never be left alone, leſt it be injured, by venemous Creatures, or ſome other external injuries, which they cannot reſiſt,

ſiſt, for it is known that Scorpions, Serpents, and ſuch like Creatures have crept into Chlidrens mouths, or other wiſe injured them, or Cats by lying upon them have ſuffocated them. Let th Child lie in a Cradle by it ſelf and not with the Mother or Nurſe, till it has its hands and feet at Liberty to help it ſelf, leſt, as has been often found, it be ſuffocated by the Nurſe, or by the Bed, and the Cradle ſhould be ſo made, that it cannot eaſily be overturned by Rocking.

Infants ſhould ſleep more then they do wake, that thereby Concoction may be the better perfected, and the ſpirits invigorated, and therefore if watchings are troubleſome, ſleep muſt be endeavoured by Singing, Rocking, and offering the Teat often: but care muſt be taken that the Stomach be not over burthened with Milk

The new born Child muſt be Bathed once a day; and moderately rubbed; for ſuch frictions help Concoction, and the diſtrubution of the nouriſhment, and ſerve inſtead of exerciſe and motion, which the Infant by reaſon of its Tenderneſs cannot

undergo, and they ſtrengthen the members and make them firm. After bathing, the Infant muſt be ſwathed up, leſt it ſhould move its hands and feet too freely, and thereby diſtort the bones, which are yet very flexible. but after four months the hands and arms may be let looſe, but the whole breaſt and belly muſt be ſwathed for above a year to comfort the heart, and to defend the parts, and you muſt be ſure to cleanſe the Child often, to prevent Itching and Excoriation. And care muſt be taken that the body be kept open, which may be eaſily done if the Milk be good, and in a convenient quaintity. But if the Belly be bound, it muſt be anointed below the Navel with ſome Oyls, or emollient liniments, or an emollent gliſter muſt be injected.

Moderate crying Conduces to the evacuating the brain, to dilate and cleanſe the Lungs, and excites the Natural heat: but when it is immoderate it is wont to occaſion fluxions upon the eyes, Catarrhs, and Ruptures. It does leaſt hurt before ſucking, and and when the milk is concocted, but becauſe moſt commomly Children do not

not cry without a cauſe, but are provoked by ſomething that diſturbs them, a Prudent Mother or Nurſe will endeavour to find out what is the cauſe that that being removed, the Child may be at quiet: She will ſee whither the Linnen be foul'd for Children love to be clean, and will not ſleep quietly till filthy cloſe are removed from them: the Mother will ſee whether they are ſwaithed too hard, or whether they are not pinched by the wrinkling of the Linnen, or pricked by a pin, or whether gripes be the occaſion.

As to the nouriſhment it muſt be fed with milk for ſome months, and it may ſuck as often as it will, if it be not ſubject to a Vometing or looſneſs and provided the Stomach be not over-charged, and in ſuckling of a Child you muſt take notice to offer by turns the right and left breaſt, eſpecially after it is permitted to uſe its hands; for if you do not obſerve this, it will be accuſtomed to uſe one hand. After ſome months you may feed the Child with Pap.

But

But it is not convenient to give ſolid meats before they have their Teeth; for they cannot chew them: But after the Teeth are bred, it is convenient to accuſtom them by degrees to ſolid food; yet notwithſtanding you muſt not deny them milk, bread, pulſe boyled, and fleſh, firſt chew'd by the Nurſe may be ſometimes given them, but hard meats muſt not be allow'd. In this mixture of aliment we muſt take care, while milk is in the Stomach that no acid or auſtere thing be given, which may coagulate or corrupt the milk in the Stomach.

When the Limbs of the Infant are ſtrong, and it begins to uſe its hands and feet you muſt not too early allow of ſuch motions, much leſs muſt you put them upon their feet too ſoon, as ſome unskillfull Nurſes do, and by that means crook their Legs but when they are able to ſtand upon their Legs, they muſt be ſomewhat ſuſtained by the Leading-ſtrings and afterwards that they may be accuſtomed to go alone, you muſt put them into running-Chairs, ſuch as are common in Families, and ſuffer them to puſh them along themſelves, and by this

ſort of playing exerciſe, they will be accuſtomed to their feet, and learn to go, and to ſtop themſelves: But when they begin to go without help, they muſt not be left alone, and to prevent all danger it is beſt to put roll's about their heads. As to bathing, a Child new born ought to be waſhed every day, but from the third month, to the ſeventh month till they are weaned twice a week. If the Child be apt to uſe its left hand, you muſt bind it up and leave the right free, that by frequent uſe it may become agile and ſtrong.

The Child muſt not be weaned before it has all its Teeth, for till then it cannot chew ſolid Meats; beſides, in breeding the Teeth, eſpecially the Dog-Teeth, Children are ſubject to Fevers, pains of the Gums, and other Symptoms, and it is to be fear d that weaning them encreaſes their miſery. But here can be no certain time ſet for weaning Children; for thoſe that are briſk may be ſooner weaned, and thoſe that are weak may ſuck longer, and ſometimes Children are to be weaned before they ought, by reaſon the Nurſe or Mother are ſick, or have conceived; and there-

fore

fore ſome are weaned in the tenth month, and ſome in the twelfth, and yet it is moſt convenient that the Child ſuck a year and an half, or two years; and it is proper to diet them with milk a little longer; for the parts being ſtrengthened by this agreeable aliment, partake of the benefit of it for the whole life. but at what time ſoever the Child is weaned, unuſual meats are not ſuddenly to be offered to it; it ought therefore to be accuſtomed to them by degrees while it does Suck; for all ſudden changes are dangerous, and a Man is offended by good Meats, if he be not accuſtomed to them; therefore Pape and Chicken-broath are firſt to be given, and when they have been weaned a while, Pulſe, and fleſh of eaſie digeſtion and good juice, firſt chewed by the Mother or the Nurſe. It is better to wean a Child in the Spring or Autumn, than in the Summer or Winter, leaſt to the alteration of the body, which is occaſioned by the new diet, another proceeding from the heat or cold of the ambient air be added to it, and ſo the Child be prejudiced: Some Women think, and not without Reaſon, that it is better to wean a Child at the increaſe

of

of the Moon, than at the decrease: and because it sometimes happens, that Children cannot be drawn from the Teat by any means, the Papes must be anointed with the juice of Wormwood, or with the following Liniment.

Take of Honey two Drams, of Aloes half a Dram, of the juice of Wormwood one dram.

But these things must not be used too much, least the Lips and Gums of the Children should be inflam'd, or the Stomach hurt: and because sometimes some Children dislike Honey and sweet things, you may anoint the Papes with them, and so cause an aversion: but the best way of weaning them is for the Mother or Nurse to get out of sight; for if the Chidren do not see them they will not cry for the Breast.

As to the Diet of Children that are wean'd till they come to be seven years old, it ought to be very different from that of the adult; for Children are yet weak, and their bodies tender, and so cannot easily bear errors in diet: at this age they ought to be fed often, and so much meat ought to be given them, as may

may not only ſuffice for their nouriſhment, but for their growth alſo, as *Hippocrates* rightly obſerves, Children ſays he, are leaſt able to bear Hunger, and among ſuch thoſe eſpecially that are of a quick Wit.

As to the Paſſions of Mind, we muſt endeavour that Children be not violently moved with Anger; or affected with Sorrow, nor Frighted; for theſe violent Paſſions of the mind make great impreſſions upon the Body, and ſo occaſion the falling Sickneſs and other Diſeaſes. Iniquity is connatural to Infants, and they are more prone to Evil than to Good, we muſt not therefore indulge them too much, but from their tender years we muſt ſo endeavour to moderate all the Faculties and Affections of their Soules, that they my be obedient to Reaſon; for in this Age the foundation of a good Life is to be laid. Do we not ſee that young Lyons and Bears, when they are young, can be made ſo tame, as to obey the very nod of the Keepers; whereas if you let them alone till they are grown up, they will for ever after remain Fierce and Wild, why then ſhould not the mind of a Child be ſo tamed, as to obey Reaſon, and

and to harken to advice: but there are not the appearances of all the affections in the first years; anger shews it self first by crying and the like; and therefore you should endeavour to nip this animosity in the bud, and they that will not be reclaimed by admonition, must be disciplined by the rod, that in time to come they may be fit to perform the Offices of a Man: Play must be allowed them to moderate their affections, and indeed this age can scarce do any thing seriously, only you must take care that their play does not injure their bodies; such exercises must be allowed as are agreable to their years, and they must not be bred up in sloath; for it being necessary that they should be plentifully fed, as has been said, unless they use exercise, the nourishment will not be well distributed to all the body, and the native heat will be suppressed; In this Age they must be often washed: They that converse with them must take a special care that nothing blasphemous, scurillous, or immodest be said or done, so as to give an ill example to them: About the fixth year of their age, they should be put to Schoole to a Master, who is to instruct them in all things necessary to a good Life.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of the Diſeaſes and Symptoms of Infants in General.

WHat ever diligence has been uſed for the right ordering of the Diet of Infants, yet notwithſtanding they are often ſubject to Diſeaſes; for that blood which was wont to be evacuated every month, and thoſe vitious humours that were wont to be carried off with it, being detained nine whole months in the Womb, it may eaſily happen that the Child be injured there by, eſpecially all Mothers being not equally healthful, and beſides many great errors being committed in Diet, many vitious humours are communicated to the Fetus with the nouriſhment; all which, tho not always, diſorder Children in the Womb, and ſometimes after they are Born, occaſion various Diſeaſes and Symptoms; and ſometimes the Child is injured in the Birth, or by the cuting of the Navel-ſtring, or by the change of place; for when it was in the Womb,

it

it was encompaſſed with peculiar coverings, fleſh, membrans, and humours all warm and ſoft.

The Diſeaſes and Symptoms of Children are many, ſome common with the adult, which being added by ſome Authors to Treatiſes of Childrens Diſeaſes makes them bulky; and therefore I will here paſs them by, and treat only of ſuch as are proper and familiar with them.

In the cure of Infants a ſpecial regard is to be had to the Methods and Medicines, for Children by reaſon of the weakneſs of their bodies, cannot under go ſevere methods or ſtrong Medicines: They do not well bear bleeding, nor ſtrong Purges, but where purging is required, a Suppoſitory ought to be uſed, or a Gliſter muſt be injected. For inſtance.

Take of the leaves of Violets, and Mallows, each one handful, of the Flowers of Camomile, and Violets, each one pugil: boyl them in a ſufficient quantity of fountain water. Take of the ſtrained liquor four or five ounces, according to the age, and add to it of Syrup of Roſes ſolutive, half a ounce, ſix drams, or an once of oyl of Violets, half an ounce, make a Gliſter.

Take

Take of the Whey of Goats-milk a ſufficient quantity, add to it of Syrup of Succory with Rubarb, or of Honey, or of Syrup of Roſes ſolutive ſix Drams, of Oyl of Violets half an ounce, make a Gliſter.

But if there be occaſion for other Purges they are moſt conveniently given to the Nurſe or Mother; for the purgative quality is imparted by the Milk to the Child; or lenitive purges may given to Children, reſpect being had to their age, as Syrup of *Roſes* ſolutive, Syrup of *Succory* with *Rhubarb*, *Caſſia*, *Manna*, or the like.

CHAP. III.

Of the Fevers of Children.

THE firſt indication incuring Childrens Fevers is to prepare well the acid, that it may be the eaſier ejected, but this preparation muſt not be endeavoured by Sudorificks, properly ſo call'd, that is ſuch as heat the body, which are by no means to be uſed for Infants or Children; but ſuch things as abſorbe the acid, and gently reſtrain the

Eubli-

Ebullition, are to be uſed the chief of theſe are Crabs-Eyes and Claws, Oyſter-ſhells, Cuttle-bones, Egg-ſhells, Coral, Coraline, Pearl, Mother of Pearl, both the Bezoarſtones, Hearts-horn burnt, burnt Ivory, the Bone of a Stags heart, Shavings of Harts-horn, Bolearmonick, Seald-earth, Blood-ſtone, and the like, and among compounds, compound powder of Crabs Claws, the Goaſtone, and confection of Hyacinth.

Take of compound powder of Crabs Claws, and of Pearl prepared, each one dram, mingle them, make a powder to be divided into ſix equal parts. Or,

Take ſimple powder of Crabs-Claws one dram, of Crabs-Eyes prepared two ſcruples, of Cochinel ſix grains mix them, make a fine powder to be divided into ſix Papers; let one be taken as ſoon as may be, and another two hours after, and afterwards let one be taken every fourth hour for the firſt two days, unleſs the Child be a ſleep: but let the Powders be taken in a ſpoonful of the following Julep, and give a ſpoonful preſently after.

Take

Take of the Aqualactis Alexiteria four Ounces, of black Cherry Water, each two Ounces, of compound Peony and Epidemick Water, each two Drams, of pearled Sugar half an Ounce; mingle them, make a Julep. Or,

Take of Sweet Almonds blanched, number ten, beat them in a Morter, and pour upon them gently half a pint of Barly water, or of Aqualactis Alexiteria; ſtrain it and add ſix Drams of ſimple Cinnamon water, half an Ounce of White Sugar; mingle them make a julep.

Sometimes I am wont to uſe, other things being omitted, a julep that hath much Pearl in it, but I order that the Glaſs ſhould be well ſhook, before it be poured out.

Take of Black Cherry water, four Ounces, of the Water of all the Citron two Ounces, of Aquamirabilis, and prepared Pearl, each two Drams, of White Sugar half an Ounce; mingle them, make a Pearl julep, give three ſpoonfuls at a time.

But

But if the Child be troubled with a Cough, give half a ſpoonful of ſome Pectoral mixture, or Linctus, and let him take leſs of the Powders above preſcribed.

Take of the Powder of Coraline, and ſimple Crabs claws, each one Dram and an half, of the Syrups of Maiden-hair and Marſh-mallows, each one Ounce, balſom of Tolu half an Ounce, of red Popy-water half an Ounce, mingle them.

Bolearmonek is often properly mixed with ſuch things to good purpoſe, it powerfully ſtops Cattarhs flowing upon the Lungs. The juice of Penny-royal heated, and ſweetened with Sugar-candy, is alſo better than moſt other remedies. Oyl of Sweet-almonds is very good, if Children can take it, ſo is Brimſtone and the Flowers of it.

The foreſaid Powders are to be repeated ſeldom, or often, according to the degree of the Symptoms: but it is here to be noted, the Gripes, Reſtleſſneſs, and Watchings of Children, are as eaſily appeaſed by teſtaceous Powders as Pains and Watchings by Narcoticks in grown people.

The

The third day, unleſs the *Small-Pox*, *Meazles*, or *Scarlet-Fever* appear, I order a Child of one year old to be purged in the following manner.

Take of Syrup of Succory with Rubarb two *Drams, of choice Rubarb powder'd* ſifted *Grains, or a Scruple, of Aqualactis A lectiteria one Dram, of ſmall Cinnamon water thirty drops; mingle them.* Or,

Take of Sweet-almonds blanched, numb three, beat them in a marble Mortar, a pour upon them gently an Ounce or a Ounce and an half of Barly-water: i the ſtrained liquor diſſolve three Dra or half an Ounce of the beſt Manna mingle them, and make a purging Emulſi on.

Sometimes I order this or the like Plaiſter to be applied to the region o Navel, eſpecially if Children are troub led with Worms.

Take of Succotrine Aloes, one Dram, of th powder of the leaves of Savin, of th tops of the leſſer Centaury, and of the Flow ers of Camomile, each one Scruple, with ſufficien

ſufficient quantity of Venice Turpentine, make a Plaiſter; let the margin of it be ſpread with the Plaiſter of Cumin to make it ſtick the better, and ſometimes it may be convenient to add to the other ingredients a Scruple of Coloquintida.

There is no purging Medicine more roper for Children, and more innocent an Rubarb, it gently and ſafely evaats the matter occaſioning the Fever, nd gently purges off the Humours, that urthen the Stomach and whole Body, nd it ſtrengthens, wherefore it is very roper for Infants, Children big bellid Women, Old Men, and ſuch as have een weakned by Diſeaſes.

After the Purge hath done working, me Powder like the former muſt be iven in the Evening, and afterwards uſt be repeated three or four times in day at fit times for two days, and on e third day purging muſt be uſed, nd it muſt be doſed according to the peration of the former.

Theſe things being performed, the orſt Symptoms moſt commonlly eaſe.

As to Bleeding of Children, tho it ay be uſed, when the Febrile matter

is

is cast upon the Lungs, or for a hoop
ing Cough, yet it is plainly a remed
not agreeable to their nature.

A Child about three years and a
half old was seized with a small Feve
that was continual, and accompanie
with very irregular Exacerbations, sh
complained of a great pain in the Hea
and sometimes in the Belly, she naus
ted all meat, and was very sleepy, s
that the standers by thought she wou
have the *Small-Pox*: There was a twitch
ing of the Nerves in sleep, and she ha
sometimes a dry Cough. I prescrib
the following things.

*Take of Aqualactis Alexiteria six Ounce
of Epidemick-water half an Ounce,
prepared Pearl one Dram, of the simp
powder of Crabs-claws two Drams,
Cristaline Sugar half an Ounce; ming
them, make a julep, whereof let her ta
three spoonfuls every fourth hour, shakin
the glass before useing of it.*

*Take of Succotrine Aloes one Dram, of th
tops of the lesser Centaury, of the leaves o
Savin dry'd, each half a Dram, of Bur
gundy-pitch one Dram, of Venice-turpen
tine a sufficient quantity; make a Plaister
to be applyed to the Navel.*

The

The next day ſhe perſiſted in the uſe of the julep, and a Bliſtering Plaiſter was applyed to the Neck: A Gliſter with Milk, Sugar, and Salt was injected, becauſe the Belly was bound: At bed-time ſhe took the following Bolus.

Take Æthiops Mineral, and Mercurius Dulcis, each ſix Grains, of Marmalade of Quinces, two Scruples, make a Bolus.

The next morning ſhe took the following purging Syrup.

Take of Syrup of Buckthorn two Drams, of the Earl of Warwicks Powders ſix Grains, of choice Rubarb powdered twelve Grains, of tincture of Saffron twenty drops, of Black-Cherry-water one Dram; mingle them.

On the fourth and fifth day, the following mixtnre was given by ſpoonfuls.

Take of Coralline two Drams, of the leaves of Mint dryed and powdered, one Scruple, of the ſimple powder of Crabs claws one Dram, of Balſamick Syrup, and of the

Syrup

Syrup of Marsh-mallows, each one Ounce, of Orange-water half an Ounce; mingle them.

The evening preceding the sixth day, the Bolus before prescribed was repeated, and the morning following the purging Syrup, by the virtue where of the Child vomited up a Worm, and soon after recovered.

The Fevers which are occasioned by corrupted Milk are known, for that the Teeth are not come, and there are signs of corrupted Milk, grips, frequent yellow or green stools: Fevers that come from breeding the teeth known by the signs of breeding teeeth: these Fevers most commonly are not dangerous, for the cause being taken away, they cease of themselves; but if the corruption of the Milk continues long, the Childrens lives are in danger: Those Children, says *Hippocrates*, who have an Acute Fever upon breeding the Teeth are seldom troubled with convulsions; yet they iare sometimes destroyed by a Flux of the Belly and Watchings.

If the Fever proceed from corrupted milk, you must use cooling and moistening things, because such Fevers generally come from Choler, and therefore such nou ish-

nourishment must be given to the Mother or Nurse, *viz.* Lettice, Endive Sorrel, an Emulsion of the four greater cold Seeds, and a Ptisan of Barley, and the Mother or the Nurse must abstain from Wine, whilst the Childs Fever continues, and the Nurse must be gently purged with Manna, Cassia, or Syrup of Roses Solutive; and alteratives may be given to the Child, as the Juice and Syrup of Violets, or the Syrup of Sorrel or Citron; the waters of Succory endive, and Violets sweetened with Sugar, and the Spine must be anointed with an Oyntment made of the mucilages of the Seeds of Quinces and Fleabane, of Oyl of Violets and a little Wax; or a Plaister made of Houseleek, Plantain, Night-Shade, Rue, Barley-Meal, and the White of an Egg may be applyed to the Stomach; and it is necessary when the Milk is corrupted, and turns to choler, to apply to the Stomach cooling and astringent things, that the corruption of the Milk may be prevented; and the Concoction helped.

Take of the Oyles of Roſes and Maſtich, each half an Ounce, of red Sanders and Coral, each one Scruple, of Wax a little, mingle them.

But if the Fever proceed from breeding the Teeth, we muſt endeavour to make the eruption of them eaſie, but more of this, when we come to ſpeak of breeding Teeth, and the Alteratives mentioned before for the Fever occaſioned by corroupted Milk are of uſe here and do good.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Small Pox.

THere are two ſorts of them, the diſtinct and confluent the diſtinct begin with a ſhivering, and coldneſs, which is preſently followed with exceſſive heat, a violent pain in the Head and Back, Vomiting, a great propenſity to Sweat in grown perſons: But I have not obſerved, ſays *Sydenham*, any ſuch diſpoſition in Children, either before or after they come out: A pain at the cavity of the Breaſt, beneath the region of the Heart, if it be preſſed with the hand, dullneſs and ſleepineſs, eſpecially in Children, and ſometimes convulſive fits, and if theſe happen to them that have all their Teeth, I reckon the *Small-Pox* are at hand, which, moſt commonly, coming out a few hours after, ſufficiently anſwer the prognoſtic tion:

For inſtance, if the Child has a Convulſive fit in the evening, as it uſually happens, the *Small-Pox* appear the next Morning; and moreover I have very often obſerved, that when they come immediately after theſe fits, they riſe in large Puſtles, and are mild, and favourable, and ſeldom Flux: It is to be noted that ſometimes the courſe of ſeparation is paſt over gradually without any ſickneſs, but moſt commonly, as we ſaid before, the ſickneſs before the eruption is moſt violent.

The diſtinct *Small-Pox* uſually come out on the fourth day incluſively, and ſometimes a little latter, but rarely before, at which time the Symptoms moſt commonly abate, or totally vaniſh: The eruption is after this manner, firſt pimples as big as ſmall pins heads here and there ſhew themſelves, and firſt of all in the Face, Neck, and Breaſt, and afterwards in the whole body: At this time the Jaws are afflicted with a pain, that increaſes as the Puſtles riſe, which, growing daily bigger and higher, inflame the neighbouring skin and fleſh; for about the eight day, from the firſt approach of the ſickneſs, the ſpaces between that before were ſomewhat white now begin to be red, and ſwell more or

leſs,

leſs, according to the number of the Puſtles, ſo that ſometimes the eyes are ſwelled up and the Patient is deprived of ſight: Next after the Face, the Hands and Fingers ſwell more or leſs, according to the number of the Puſtles: The Puſtles that were ſmooth and red to this day, are now grown rough and ſome what white, which is the firſt ſign of their coming to maturity; more over they caſt out by degrees a certain yellowiſh matter. On the eleventh day the tumour and inflamation of the Face manifeſtly diminiſh, and on the fourteenth or fifteenth day totally vaniſh.

That ſort of *Small-Pox* which is called the Flux has the ſame Symptoms with the diſtinct, only they are more violent: Moreover a looſneſs ſometimes preceds the erruption, and continues a day or two after it: This ſort comes out generally on the third day; and ſometimes ſo like a Eriſippelas or the Meaſles, that they cannot be eaſily diſtinguiſhed: Theſe do not riſe ſo high as the diſtinct, eſpecially thoſe in the Face: After the eight day they begin to change into a duskiſh-colour.

A Looſneſs afflicts Children in the Flux-Pox, but does not invade Children ſo ſoon, as Spitting does grown people; But at what time ſoever it comes, if it be not ſtopt by art, it continues thro the whole courſe of the Diſeaſe.

I have always obſerved, that when the Diſeaſe was violent, the ſick had as it were a fit in the Evening, and then the Symptoms raged as it were more cruely.

As ſoon as the ſigns of this Diſeaſe ſhew themſelves, I keep the ſick from the open air, and forbid them the uſe of Wine and Flesh, and allow them Small-bear gentlly warmed with a Toaſt for their ordinary drink, and now and then permit them to drink as much of it as they will. I order them for victuals, Oat-meal and Barley-broths, and roaſted Apples, and other things which are neither too hot nor cold, nor hard to be digeſted, I forthwith prohibit an hot regimen, and the uſe of all manner of Cordials: On the forth day I commit the ſick to his Bed, and then if the Puſtles come not out well, ſome gentle Cordial may be properly preſcribed, at leſt for once to drive them out. Among the

the Medicines for this purpoſe, thoſe they called Paregorick, ſuch as liquid *Laudanum*, *Diaſcordium* and the like, if they be mixed in a ſmall quantity with ſome proper Cordal waters, excell the reſt: when the Puſtles firſt come out, I then carefully conſider whether they be of the diſtinct or confluent kind, becauſe they differ exceedingly one from the other, though they agree as to ſome ſymptoms; if therefore from the bigneſs and paucity of the Puſtles, and the ſlowneſs of the coming out, and from the vaniſhing of ſickneſs and other ſymptoms, which tire the Patient after the eruption of the Flux-pox, it appears that they are the diſtinct ſort, I take care that the ſick be refreſhed with Small-beer, Oat-meal and Braley-gruel, and the like: and if the *Small-Pox* be but few, and in Summer time, and that very hot, I ſee no reaſon why the Patient ſhould be kept ſtifled in bed, and why he may not rather riſe a few hours every day, provided the inconveniences of too much cold or heat may be prevented by the place and cloathing: but if either the cold ſeaſon of the year, or a large eruption of the Puſcles put the Patient under a neceſſity of keeping his Bed con-

tinually, I take care that he lye not hotter, nor has more cloaths on him, than when he was in health, and that he have a fire kindled only in the Morning and Evening, unless it be Winter, nor do I require, that he should be always fixed to one place, least he Sweat, which I confidently affirm cannot be promoted without great danger: when the Disease is going off, it is proper to give some proper Cordial Medicine, and at the same time also a little hotter, and more cordial-diet may be allowed: For instance Sugar-soaps, and Oat-meal-caudle, and the like; nor is there any need of any other thing at all in the distinct and gentle sort, if the Patient be treated moderately with this method and diet, unless by chance restlessness or watchings should now or then perswade the use of a Paregorick.

But if the *Small-Pox* flux, the case is very hazardous, for this sort is no less different from the other, than the Plague is from this, tho among the vulgar, who take names and words for things, the cure of both is said to be the same; for towards the end of the Disease, the sick is in great danger, namely, on the Eleventh day, in the common Flux-

pox,

pox, on the fourteenth in a worſer ſort and on the ſevententh in the worſt ſort, and ſometimes tho rarely, on the 21ſt. day, the Fever, the reſtleſſneſs, and other ſymptoms invading together, whereby the ſick is generally deſtroyed, unleſs art relieve him; wherefore ſeeing there is ſo much danger, when they flux, the Phyſitian ſhould endeavour all he can to hinder their fluxing, by bleeding preſently in the Arm, if there be the leſt ſuſpicion of the Flux-pox, and by giving a Vomit afterwards, and by keeping the ſick up till the ſixth day, from the firſt ſickneſs, afterwards he muſt be put to Bed, and kept there till the end of the Diſeaſe: But he muſt have no more Cloaths on, nor a greater Fire in his Chamber, than he uſed to have, when he was well, and he muſt drink freely of Small beer, or other coolling Liquors. But becauſe notwithſtanding the Sick freequently grows hot, light-headed, and reſtleſs, I give an Anodyne every night, but a little earlier than is uſual; becauſe in this Diſeaſe, a fit of heat and reſtleſſneſs comes, almoſt every day, towards the evening.

But, which is to be lamented, notwithſtanding theſe, and all other phyſical helps, the Sick is very often ſeized on the eleventh day, or on ſome other of thoſe days, which we ſaid were moſt fatal, in the various kinds of Flux-pox, with a violently Fever, difficulty of Breathing, and reſtleſſneſs, and dies ſuddenly: Therefore in this deplorable caſe, blood muſt be taken away, according to the ſtrength and age of the Patient; from a young man ten or twelve ounces muſt be taken, and in the evening a large Anodyne muſt be given, as before, and ſo afterwards morning and evening, and ſometimes oftener: but it is to be diligently noted, that in ſome the fury of the Diſeaſe is ſo high, that a very large doſed Anodine cannot ſtop its force in twelve hours; in which caſe it is neceſſary to repeat the Anodyne every ſixth or eighth hour.

And becauſe it happens often at the latter end of the Diſeaſe, that the Body is bound up ſo much, that the Sick is like to be ſuffocated, and conſequently is in great danger; in this caſe I have given ſucceſsfully to grown people an ounce and an half of Lenitive Electuary diſſolved in four ounces of Succory water,

er or the like, which draught generally gives some stools before night: but if it does not, an Anodyne must be given in the evening, and sooner notwithstanding the Purge, if great restlessness, or some considerable sickness threatens danger: if therefore the Purge does not answer the first day, it must be repeated the next, and then it seldom fails: and in this manner Bleeding and Purging may be repeated by intervals, as occasion requires. But it is to be noted, that the sick must not be purged till the thirteenth day, or after, nor then, unless bleeding has gone before.

For spitting of blood and bloody Urine coming upon the *Small-Pox* (for both these Hemorrhagies come sometimes at the beginning of the Disease) after Bleeding largely once, give an Anodyne.

Take of red Poppy-water two Ounces, liquid Laudanum, 14 drops, of distilled Vinegar three Drams, of Diacodium half an Ounces; make a draught to be repeated every night at bed time.

Note

Note that bleeding muſt be ordered and preſcribed according to the age and condition of the Patient: The like is to be obſerved in giving Anodyens, and doſing other Medicines.

Take of Troches of Lemnian Earth, Blood-ſtone, Dragons Blood, and red Coral prepared, each half a Dram, of Dragons Blood, and red Coral prepared, each half a Dram, of Maſtick, and Gum Arabeck, each one Struple; mingle them make a fine powder, whereof let him take half a Dram every third hour, drinking upon it four or five ſpoonfuls of the following julep.

Take of the waters of Plantain, and Oak-buds, each three Ounces, of Cinnamon water hordeated, two Ounces, of Syrup of dryed Roſes one Ounce, make it a little acid with Spirit of Vitriol.

Emulſions alſo of the four greater cold Seeds, with white Popies do a great deal of good. After the Hemorrhagy is quite ſtopt

ſtopt, you muſt proceed, according to the method preſcribed in the *Small-Pox.*

The looſneſs in Children muſt be permitted in the Flux-Pox, becauſe it evacuates the morbifick matter.

At laſt when the Puſtles are cruſty and hard, anoint the face often with Oyl of Sweet-Almonds.

Note, if in the diſtinct Small-Pox, the Face does not ſwell, you muſt give an Anodyne preſently: But if the Patient be light headed, and very Sick, and makes water often, but little at a time, he can be relieved no other way, death being near at hand, than by giving Narcoticks freely, or by taking away a large quantity of Blood, and expoſing the Body to the Air: But I would not be ſo underſtood here, as if in every frenzy coming upon the *Small-Pox*, there being no ſymptom more frequent, that I ſhould adviſe bleeding preſently, but only in that which therefore happens, becauſe the Face does not ſwell in the diſtinct kind, tho there be a great number of Puſtles.

Note

Note alſo, for a ſuppreſſion of Urine, which ſometimes afflicts young and brisk people, nothing does ſo well as taking the ſick out of Bed, and after he has walked twice or thrice croſs the room, by the aſſiſtance of the by ſtanders, he will preſently make water freely, and be much relieved thereby.

Note, the ſymptoms ariſing from catching cold, or by evacuations unduly uſed, whereby the *Small-Pox* are ſtruk in, muſt be removed by Cordials, and an agreeble Regimen: But they muſt not be continued after the ſymptoms are gone off, the chief of theſe are flatting of the Puſtles, and a looſeneſs in the diſtinct *Small-Pox*; for in the Flux a depreſſion of the Puſtles is natural, nor is a looſeneſs dangerous in Children: In both theſe caſes, a Cordial Portion made of diſtilled Waters, *Diacordium* liquid *Laudanum*, and the like, is proper, not only to remove theſe ſymptoms, but alſo at any time of the Diſeaſe, if the Sick complains of a pain at the Heart, or of Sickneſs: But to ſpeak the truth, ſymptoms of this kind are very rare compared with thoſe that owe their original to the other extreme, which is more fatal, tho leſs blamed.

When the Patient is mending, and and the Pustles are falling off, after he has eat meat a few days, namely, about the 21st, or 22d day, I think he ought to be blooded, if the Disease has been violent, and after bleeding, he must be purged three or four times.

CHAP.

CHAP.

Of the Meaſſels. V.

THis Diſeaſe chiefly invads Infants and all thoſe that are together in the ſame houſe: it begins with ſhaking and ſhivering, and with an inequality of heat and cold, which mutually expel one another the firſt day: the ſecond day it ends in a perfect Fever with violent Sickneſs, Drowth, and want of Appetite, the Tongue is white, but not dry; there is a tickling Cough, with a heavineſs of the Head and Eyes accompnied with perpetual drowſineſs, and for the moſt part an humour diſtils from the Eyes and Noſe; and this effuſion of Tears is a certain ſign of the approaching Meaſles, to which this is to be added, no leſs certain, *viz.* that tho this diſeaſe ſhews it ſelf moſt commonly in the Face, after the manner of little ſwellings in the Skin, yet in the Breaſt, rather red Spots than ſwellings are perceived, ariſing no higher

er than the ſuperficies of the Skin: The Patient ſneezes as if he had taken cold, and the eye-lids ſwell a little before the eruption; he vomits, but is oftener troubled with a looſeneſs with greeniſh ſtools; but this chiefly happens to Children, that are breeding their teeth, and they are frowarder in this Diſeaſe, than they are commonly wont to be: The ſymptoms increaſe till the fourth day, at which time generally (tho ſometimes they are deferred) little red ſpots like fleabites begin to come out about the Head, and other parts of the Face, and being increaſed in number and magnitude branch into one another, and ſo paint the Face with large red ſpots of various figures, which are occaſioned by little red wheals, not far diſtant one from another, that are elevated a little above the Superficies of the Skin, and their Protuberancies may be perceived by a gentle touch, tho they can ſcarce be ſeen: Theſe ſpots ſpread themſelves by degrees from the Face, which at firſt they only poſſeſſed, to the Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and Legs: but they affect the Trunk and Members with redneſs only, without any ſenſible inequality of the skin: The ſymptoms of the Meaſles do not abate by

by the eruption, the Cough and Fever increaſe, with difficulty of breathing, weakneſs of the Eyes, and the defluxion on them, and the drowſineſs, and want of Appetite continue the ſame as before: On the ſixth day, or there about, the skin breaking, and the Puſtles drying off, the forehead and Face grow rough; and at that time the ſpots in other parts of the body are very large and very red: About the eight day, the ſpots in the Face vaniſh, and are ſcarce perceived in the reſt of the body: but on the ninth day, they totally diſappear, and as we ſaid, the Meaſles moſt commonly vaniſh on the eighth day; at which time the vulgar, being deceived by reckoning upon the time, the *Small-Pox* uſed to laſt, affirm they are ſtruck in, tho they have really finiſhed their Courſe, and they think that the ſymptoms, which come upon their going off, are occaſioned by their being ſtruck in ſo ſoon; for the Fever, and difficulty of breathing are increaſed at that time, and the Cough is more vexatious, ſo that the Patient cannot ſleep night nor day: Children are chiefly ſubject to theſe ill ſymptoms, which appear now at the going off of the Meaſles, by reaſon of two hot a Regimen,

or

or hot Medicines, that were uſed to force them out, and by this means they are caſt into a Peripneumonia, which deſtroys more than the *Small-Pox*; and yet the Meaſles are not at all dangerous, if they are skillfully managed: Among the reſt of the ill ſymptoms, a looſeneſs often happens, which either preſently ſucceeds the Diſeaſe, or continues many Weeks after it, and all its ſymptoms are gone off, not without great danger to the Patient; and ſometimes after a very hot Regimen, the Meaſles are firſt lived, and afterwards black, but this only happens to grown people, and they are utterly loſt, when the blackneſs firſt appears, unleſs they are preſently relieved by bleeding and a more temperate Regimen.

As the Meaſles are much of the ſame nature with the *Small-Pox*, ſo is the method of cure much the ſame, hot Medicines, and a hot Regimen are very dangerous, how frequently ſoever they are uſed by ignorant Nurſes to drive the Diſeaſe from the Heart: The Patient muſt be kept in his Bed only two or three days after the eruption, that the blood may gently breath out according to his own genius thro the Pores of the

the Skin, the inflamed Particles, whi[ch] offend it; he must have no more Cloa[th] nor Fire, than he is wont to have wh[en] he is well. I forbid all flesh, and allo[w] Oat-meal and Barly-broaths and the lik[e] and sometimes a roasted Apple; h[is] drink must be either Small-beer, or Mi[lk] boyled with treble the quantity of Wa[ter]. I oftentimes mitigated the Cough which almost continually accompani[es] this Disease, with a draught of so[me] pectoral decoction, or with a Linct[us] fitted for the purpose; but above all th[e] rest I took care to give Diacodium every night thro the whole course of the Di[s]ease. For instance,

Take of the Pectoral Decoction, one pi[nt] and an half, of Syrup of Violets, a[nd] Maiden-hair, each one Ounce and a[n] half; mingle them and make an Apozem, take three or four Ounces three or fou[r] times a day.

Take of Oyl of Sweet-Almonds, two Ounces, of Syrup of Violets and Maiden-hair, each one Ounce, of White-Sugar-Candy a sufficient quantity; mingle them and make a Linctus, let the Sick lick often of it, especially when his Cough troubles him.

Take

ke of Black-Cherry-water three Ounces, of Diacodium one Ounce; mingle them for a Draught to be taken every night: But if the Patient be an Infant, the Doſe of the Pectorals, and of the Narcotick is to be leſſened with reſpect to the Age.

But if by means of two hot Cordials, too hot a Regimen, the Patient be danger of his life, after the Meaſles off, which is very frequent, by rea- of the violence of the Fever, and ficulty of breathing, and other acci- nts, that uſe to afflict thoſe, that e a Peripneumonia, I have bled the alleſt Infants in the Arm, and have en away that quantity of Blood, which ir Age and ſtrength indicated with ve- great ſucceſs, and ſometimes when the eaſe has been obſtinate, I have not fear- to repeat bleeding; and truly it is not few Children that have been at the nt of Death, by reaſon of this ſymp- n, whom by God's bleſſing I have ed by bleeding, nor have I found as any other certain way to vanquiſh This happens to them, after the aſles go off, and is ſo very fatal, that may well be counted the chief Miniſter

of

of Death, destroying even more th
the *Small-Pox* : And the loosne
which, as we said, follows the Measle
is also cured by bleeding; for where
it ows its rise to vapours of inflame
blood rushing in upon the Guts, (whi
is also common in a Plurisie, Peripneumo
nia, and other Diseases, that are occa
oned by an Inflamation) whereby they a
stimulated to excretion; it is bleedi
alone that gives relief, by causing a re
vulsion of these sharp humours, and b
reducing the Blood to a due temper.

Nor is there any reason, why any o
should wonder, says *Sydenham*, that
bleed young Children, whereas, fo
what I have hitherto observed, says he
it may be as safely performed on them
as on the adult: And truly it is so ne
cessary, that we can neither cure th
symptom above mentioned, nor som
other that happen to Children witho
it. For instance, by what means can w
deliver those, that are breeding Tee
from Convulsions, which seize them i
the ninth and tenth month, with a swe
ling and pain of the Gums, whereby th
Nerves are oppressed and inraged, an
from whence also, these Paroxysms aris
but by bleeding, which alone is much to b
pre

referred in this caſe, before the moſt elebrated ſpecificks whatever, that are et known, whereof ſome do hurt by heir adventitious heat, and whilſt they are hought to Cure the Diſeaſe by a certain ccult faculty they promote it by their anifeſt heat, and kill the patient, not o mention at preſent, that wonderful elief which bleeding gives in the hoop- g Cough, wherein it far ſurpaſſes all ectoral Medicines whatever.

CHAP.

of Death, destroying even more than the Small Pox. And all [illegible] which, as we said, follows the [illegible] is also cured by bleeding; for where it owes its rise to [illegible] blood rushing in upon the Guts, [illegible] is also common in a Pleurisie, Peripneumonia, and other Diseases, that are [illegible]

CHAP. VI.

Of Scabs and Ulcers from Milk.

Of all the particular diseases of once stimulated parts of the humane body that are proper to, and familiar with Children, If we begin with the Head, and so proceed to all parts of the body, these Scabs and Ulcers are first to be considered; they come at the time when the Child sucks, and perpetually emit a Sanies, or purulent matter. The Scabs are white, but the Ulcers are of another colour: The Scabs are also all over the body as well as in the Face, whereas the Ulcers are chiefly in the Head. But because the causes of them do not much differ, and the method of cure is the same, we will treat of them together in this Chapter: they arise from excrementious humours which are serous, and acrid, and they occasion itching. These humours are collected partly in the Womb, and they arise partly but by bleeding, which alone is [illegible] from

from a fault in the Mothers or Nurſes milk, and afterwards are caſt out by nature upon the habit of the body: It is commonly held that theſe Ulcers keep Children in health, and not without reaſon; for by this means nature expels the vitious humours from the inner parts of the body to the habit of it, and if they vaniſh, Children are ſubject to Fevers and other Diſeaſes, and *Hippocrates* ſays, that if there be Ulcers in the Head, about the Ears, in the Face, or in any other part of the body, Children will be free from fits.

Theſe Scabs generally go off of themſelves in time, but if they continue long, the Tinea is occaſioned, and the hairs fall off, and it is to be feared, that theſe Ulcers may foul the Skull, if the matter be very filthy; for it has been obſerved, that the Skull has been ſo corrupted by theſe Ulcers, that it has fallen off, and the Meninges have appeared.

But when there is no danger to be feared, eſpecially when the Face is not deformed, nor the Eyes hurt, the Ulcers ought to be left to themſelves, yea we ought to endeavour that the other matter be expell'd, and if the Ulcers vaniſh, and the Child fall ſick upon it, we muſt

CHAP. VI.

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give Fumitory, Scabious, Carduus-Benedictus, Harts-horn, or the like to drive the humour out again, and cooling and aſtringent things, which repel the matter muſt not be uſed: But the Nurſe in the mean while ought to obſerve a good Diet, and to abſtain from Salt and acid things, and all things that generate ill juries, as Onions, Garlick, Radiſh, Pulſe, ſalted Meat, and the like; and if her body be foul, the vitious humours muſt be purged off; for otherwiſe the Child will be prejudiced, and the Diſeaſe increaſed: but if the ill humours are evacuated, theſe Ulcers will ſoon go off; wherefore theſe humours ſhould be altered and prepared with Medicines made of Borrage, Bugloſs, Fumitory, Succory, Hops, the roots of Polypody, ſharp pointed Docks, and afterwards they muſt be purged off with the leaves of Senna, Epithymum, Rhubarb, Black Hellebore, or with Diacatholicon, tryphera, Perſica, or the like; and afterwards you muſt give ſuch things as ſtrengthen the Viſcera, and attemperate and expel the other humours. As,

Take of the Conſerves of Borrage, Bugloſs, Violets, Fumitory, and Succory, each [illegible] *Ounce*

Ounce, of the candid roots of Succory and of the bark of Citron candied, each half an Ounce, of the Species Diarrhodon, Abatis, Diamargarit frigid: Harts-horn prepared, each one Scruple, with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Gilliflowers make an Electuary. Or,

Take of Harts-horn prepared two Drams, of Magiſtery of Coral, one Dram, of the Species Diamargarit, Frigid, half a Dram; make a Powder, whereof give the Nurſe daily half a Dram, or a Dram.

Some of theſe Medicines may be alſo given to the Children, as Syrup of Borrage, Fumitory, Polypody, and Hops, and the Childs Body may be evacuated, reſpect being had to its age, with Gliſters, with Manna, or laxative raiſins or the like.

But if the Diſeaſe continue long, and here is danger that great putrifaction will ariſe under the Scab, and ſo foul the Skull, we muſt uſe Topicks, and firſt the head muſt be waſhed with a Decoction of Mallows and Barley, or with a Decoction the roots of ſharp pointed Doke, the leaves of a Mallows, the greater Celandine, Wormwood, the

Seeds of Fenugreek, Vetches, Lupines, and Beans: If you would have it abſterſive, you muſt boyl the Herbs in Wine, or you may make a Lotion with roots of Marſh-mallows boyled in childs urine alone, or mixed with Barley-water, afterwards anoint the part with the Oyl of Roſes, and Bitter-Almonds mixed with a little Lytharge: Or,

Take of the Aſhes of Myrtles, and Nuſhells, each one Dram, of Tutty one Dram and an half, of old Butter waſhed in Roſewater one Ounce; mingle them. Or,

Take of the juice Beets, of greater Celendine, each one Ounce, Hogs-lard two Ounces, Sulphur, one Dram, mix them. Or,

Take of Lytharge moiſtened with Oyl of Roſes, one Ounce, Ceruſs half a Dram, Aloes and Frankencenſe, each one Dram and an half, Myrrh on Dram, Oyls of Roſes and Rue, each a ſufficient quantity, mix them in a Morter. The following is ſtronger.

Take of the powder of Red-roſes, of the roots of Briony, Pidgeons-dung, Verdegreaſe,

and

and Sulphur, each two Drams, Oyls of Junipir, and Wall-flowers, each a ſufficient quantity, mix them in a Morter, and anoint the part with it every other day: Or,

Take of Ceraſs and Lytharge, each two Drams, Balauſtins, and Agarick, each one Dram, with Oyl of Roſes, and a little Vinegar, make an Oyntment: Or having rubbed the affected part with ſoft Soap, waſh it off with a proper decoction.

If the Skull be hurt by the Ulcers, the Scab muſt be firſt taken off, and mollified with Mallows and Violets boyled in *May* Butter, or in Lard: Afterwards the Ulcer muſt be waſhed and dryed with a Lee made of the aſhes of the Vine Beetch, and Aſh, a little Butter being added to it; when the Skull appears you muſt apply Honey of Roſes mixed with ſpirit of Wine; afterwards you muſt apply the powder of the roots of Birthwort, and Peruvian Balſam, or you may ad Turpentine waſhed in Tobacco-water.

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CHAP. VII.

Of a Tinea.

IF the Ulcers continue long, or are ill cured, they turn to a Tinea, *viz.* crusty and fetid Ulcers of the Head, corroding the skin: It is properly reckoned amongst the diseases of Children, tho the adult have it too; for tho grown people are sometimes afflicted with this disease, yet it has its beginning in their Infancy, it is called Tinea from the Moths that spoil Cloaths; because these Ulcers corrode the skin as Moths do Cloaths: It differs from Scabs, and the Ulcers treated of in the foregoing Chapter, by being dry and crusty, whereas they are moist and have always an humour flowing from them, and they sometimes possess other parts of the body as well as the Head, but this only the Head: The cause of it is a Salt and acid humour degenerating to melancholly, taking its rise from the Mothers blood, wherewith the Child was nourished,

ſhed, or from the ill milk of the Nurſe, or Mother, and by progreſs of time, and the long continuance of the diſeaſe, and neglignce, (for it moſt commonly befalls poor peoples Children) it turns to this diſeaſe. Moreover it is eaſily imparted to Infants, when the cap of that which has it, is put upon another Infant: This diſeaſe is not always the ſame, for ſometimes it is ſcaly, ſometimes viſcous.

This diſeaſe plainly appears to ſight and is commonly known, for ſome cruſty and dry Ulcers are ſeen upon the Head, ſometimes they are green, ſometimes yellow, and ſometimes of an aſh-colour, ſcarce any thing flows out of them, and that which does is very fetid.

It is very difficult to cure; that which is new, and of a yellow colour, and a little moiſt is eaſieſt cured: But that which is old, quite dry, of an aſh-colour or black, is very hard to cure: If it ſeiz a Child in its infancy, it can ſcarce be cured till the Child come to an age fit to bear the Medicines the Diſeaſe requires, and the ſeverity of the Cure: and when it is cured, Hair ſeldom grows upon the place, eſpecially if the skin be hard and teſtatious, and does not look red when it is rubbed: but if the skin be ſoft, and looks

d upon rubbing, there is hopes hair may ow again, tho not without difficulty.

The indications are the ſame with o- er Ulcers, namely magnitude leſſen- requires Medicines that incarn, the lution of the continuity requires things hat conglutinate; but we cannot ſatisfie heſe indications, unleſs the corroding humour be taken off, and this muſt be done by ſtrong cleanſing Medicines, that you may go to the root of the diſeaſe, and therefore the cruſt muſt be firſt taken off by ſuch things as cleanſe and corrode: And becauſe the humours are dry and aduſt, and the skin is thereby dryed and thickned, moiſtning things muſt be alſo uſed, to looſen and open the pores of the skin.

But becauſe tender Infants cannot bear theſe Medicines, leſt the diſeaſe take too deep root, you muſt in the mean while apply to the ulcers leaves of Cabbage or Beet, greaſed with Butter or Lard, to mollifie and to make a paſſage for the matter.

Take of the juice of Fumatory, Cabbage, ſharp pointed Dock, Elecampane, each one Ounce and an half, of Litharge half an Ounce, with a ſufficient quantity of Lard,

Lard, Oyl of Rue, and Wax, make a ſoft Oyntment: Or,

Take of the ſhells of green Wallnuts burnt a ſufficient quantity, a little Turpentine, and with Oyl of Eggs make a Liniment.

But when the Child is arrived at ſuch an age, as to be able to bear ſtrong Medicines, and the ſeverity of the cure, you muſt firſt ſufficiently evacuate the body with Senna, Rubarb, Agarick, or the like, and then you muſt take off the cruſt with things that cleanſe ſtrongly: As,

Take of Sulphur two Drams, of Muſtard half a Dram, Staves-Acre, of the roots of Briony, each one Dram, of the ſharpeſt Vinegar, one Ounce, of Turpentine half an ounce, with a ſufficient quantity of Bears fat, make a Liniment. Or,

Take Water-Creſſes, and beat them, and fry them with Hogslard, and apply them inſtead of a Cataplaſm to the Head, let it continue on twenty four hours, to make the cruſt fall off, and if you continue the uſe of it, it will cure the diſeaſe. The ſcaby cruſt being taken off, you muſt pull out the Hairs by the roots; for the ve-

nemous matter ſticks moſt to them, and this may be done by Nippers, or by Medicines that take off the Hair: A pitch Cap is ordinarily uſed for this purpoſe, the which they apply either to the whole Head, or only to the part where the Ulcers are; they keep it on ſome days, and afterwards pull it off with the Hairs with it. Or,

Take of fine Wheaten-flower two ounces, of Roſin half an ounce, boyl them in water to the form of a Pultis, ſpread it upon ſtrong linnen cloath, and apply it to the Scabs, let it lie on a night and a day, then pull it off.

Afterwards emolliment things muſt be uſed, which may correct the dry intemperies of the skin, and open the pores, and drive away the Excrements that lie deep in the skin: As,

Take of the roots of Marſh-mallow, ſharp pointed Docks, and White Lillies, each one ounce, of Mallows Fumitory, and Sage, each two handfulls, boyl them in a Lee, and add to it a little Vinegar, and waſh the Head with it every day twice. Afterwards.

Take

Take of the roots of Briony, ſharp pointed Dock, Elecampane, each one ounce, of the leaves of Fumitory, greater Celandine, and Scabious, each two handfulls, of the flowers of Camomile and Melilot, each one handful, boy them in Lee, and waſh, or foment the head with it twice every day, afterwards with a courſe Cloath, or with the oyl of Staves-acre, or radiſh, or with the juice of Onions, rub the Head till it looks red, that the vitious humours that lye deep may be drawn out: Or,

Take of live Sulphur, one ounce, of White Hellebore, Staves-arce, each two Drams, of Lard a ſufficient quantity; mingle them. Or,

Take of both the Hellebores, Sulphur, Vitriol, quick Lime, Allom, Galls, each half a Dram, of Verdigreaſe, two Drams, with a ſufficient quantity of liquid Pitch and Wax, make a Cerate: Or,

Take of burnt Allom, and Vitriol, on ounce and an half, of round Birthwort, and Verdegreaſe, each two Drams of Ship-Pitch one ounce, of Horſe Fat, one ounce and an half, of old Butter half a Pound, mix them.

Some

Some uſe Arſenick, Aurepigmentum, Quick-Silver and the like: but becauſe the afflicted part is ſo near the Brain, ſome ſay theſe things ought not to be uſed, leſt a venemous quality ſhould be imparted to the Brain, and ſo the Patient ſhould be deſtroyed; but Quick-ſilver is much ſafer than Arſnick, and therefore being killed with faſting ſpitle, it may be mixed with the Medicines above mentioned.

The Children ſo affected muſt forbear Salt and acid Meats, Garlick, Onions, Peaſe, Cabbage, Pork, and other things that breed ill juice.

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CHAP. VIII.

Of the Lowſie Diſeaſe.

THO grown people, if they live naſtily and wear foul Cloaths, and do not change often their Woolen, as well as their Linnen, are ſubject to lice. yet this naſty diſeaſe is moſt familier to Children, nor can Gentlemens Children be free from them, for they breed in their Heads: They are occaſioned by putrifaction: It is a troubleſome and naſty diſeaſe, and occaſions great itching, and is dangerous, if they poſſeſs the whole body; for ſome have died of them.

Lice forſake people when they are a dying, and run away in Troops; they being offended with the ill vapours that ariſe from dying bodies.

To prevent Lice, Children muſt be kept clean, and have an orderly dyet, They muſt abſtain from meats of ill juice, eſpecially Figs: But if Lice are generated, they muſt be removed by univerſal remedies, if their be occaſion; but

but firſt ſuch external Medicines muſt be uſed, as take of the matter that breed Lice, and kill them when they are bred, as Staves-acre, Wormwood, Scordium, Rue, the leaves of Pine, and Cypreſs, the roots of Elecampane, Long Birthwort, Lupins, the Seeds of Nettles, Black Hellebore, Coloquintida, Sulpher, Bulls-Gall, Soap, Sea-water, of all which Lotions or Liniments may be made. As,

Take of long Birthwort and Lupins, of the leaves of Pine and Cypreſs, each equal parts, boyl them for a Lotion to the Head. Or,

Take of the roots of Elecampane two Ounces, of Briony half an Ounce, of Beets, Mercury and Soapwort, each one handfull, of Lupins one Ounce, Nitre, half an Ounce, boyl them for a Lotion for the Head.

Or you may make perfumed Waſhballs for the ſame pupoſe.

Take of Venice Soap ſix Ounces, of the powder of Cinnamon, half an Ounce, of Oyl of Aniſeeds one Dram, of Musk grains five; make Balls.

After

After waſhing the Head, anoint it with ſuch an oyntment as Follows.

Take of the powder of Staves-acre three Drams, of meal of Lupins half an ounce, of white Agarick three Drams, of live Sulphur two Drams, of the Gall of an Ox half an ounce, with a ſufficient quantity of Oyl of Wormwood, make a Linement. Or,

Take of Staves-acre one ounce, of Wormwood and Rue, each half an ounce, of Sulphur, and Nitre, each two Drams, make a powder, and with Oyl of Laurel make an oyntment.

The ſtronger Medicines are white Hellebore, Quick-ſilver killed with faſting Spitle. Some uſe Arſnick, but this is dangerous. As,

Take of the Seeds of Staves-acre one ounce, white Hellebore three Drams, of Quick-ſilver killed with faſting Spitle two Drams, with Lard and Oyl of Laurel, make an oyntment.

But ſome think that Quick-ſilver ought not to be uſed to tender Infants, becauſe it may occaſion ill ſymptoms, beſides there

there are other more gentle Medicines that are sufficient to Cure this Disease.

CHAP. IX.

Of an Hydrocephalus, and Inflation of the Head.

AN Hydrocephalus is a watery Tumor of the whole Head, it sometimes seises grown persons, of which *Carolus Piso* has two observations; but it most freequently befalls Infants, their heads being so soft, as that they may be easily extended. Some Children have had this Disease in the Womb, but many have been afflicted with it after the birth. *Rhasis* says he saw a Child, whose head was so increased in length and breadth, that the body was not able to bear it. *Pareus* says he saw four such Children, and cured them.

If the water be contained within the Skull, it is much more difficult to cure than when without, and is most commonly deadly: The indication is to evacuat the waters, and to dry them up; This may be done by medicines applied to the Head, Ears and Nostrils.

the

Take Snails in their Shells number Thirty, of Marjoram and Mugwort, each one handful, and beat them, and add to them one ſcruple of Camphor, and half a dram of Saffron with oyl of Camomile make a Cataplaſm, and inject the following water into their Noſtrils.

Take of Nutmegs, Cloves, and Cubebs, each one ſcruple, of common ſweet ſmelling Flag, and of the bark of Frankincenſe, each half a Dram, of the water of Marjoram, three ounces, mingle them.

Or with the balſom of Marjoram, Cloves, and Nutmegs, Musk, and Ambre the Noſtrils may be anointed; and hot Oyls may be injected into the Ears.

But if the water be not carried off in this manner within twenty days, inciſion muſt be attempted, and the brain muſt be opened, and the water extracted, but by degrees, and by turns, leſt the Childs ſtrength be too much djected, and care muſt be taken, that the cold air does not hurt the Brain.

Authors make mention of another Tumour in the head, which they call inflation, which is generated by wind contained under the skin of the head, or membranes of the brain, and ſo it diſtends the

the head, and increaſes the bulk of it; but wind alone without water can ſcarce be collected in ſo great a quantity in this cold part of the body, as to make an inflamation here, but if water be collected here, it is not impoſſible but ſome of it may turn to wind; and if ſo rarifying and diſcuſſing Medicines muſt be applyed to the head, as Oyls of Rue and Camomile, the Seed of Rue, Aniſe, and the like.

CHAP. X.

Of a Siriaſis.

THis diſeaſe is known by a heat in the forepart of the head, and by the cavity in it, by the hollowneſs of the Eyes, redneſs of the Face, dryneſs of the body, want of Appetite, and Sleep; this diſeaſe is dangerous and moſt commonly deadly, according to the opinion of the women, and they ſuppoſe any diſeaſe will be ſo, if this bone, or the membrane ſubſide, and make a hollowneſs; and indeed the Children ſo affected generally dye in three days, and many apply the 50*th* Aphoriſm of the 7*th* Section of *Hyppocrates* to this diſeaſe, *quibus cerebrum ſideratum eſt*, in-

intra tres dies interiunt, ſi vero hos ſuperaverint, ſani fiunt. Becauſe there is a hot intemperies with matter, it indicats refrigeration; but the humour that flies to the part diſcuſſion: But to prevent the flowing of more matter, it is proper to purge, which may be conveniently done by a Gliſter, or by Syrup of Roſes ſolutive, or by Syrup of Violets. Cooling things may be prepared of the juice of Lettice, Gourds, or Melons, or a freſh Gourd may be cut in ſlices and applyed: but you muſt take notice in the uſe of theſe things, that they muſt be applied actually cold, and when they grow hot, they muſt be renewed: but at the ſame time care muſt be taken, that the brain which is but juſt under, and only covered with skin and membranes, be not hurt by the too great uſe of cooling things; therefore it is ſafeſt to anoint the part with Oyl of Roſes. Or,

Take of oyl of Roſes half an ounce, Populeon Oyntment, two Drams, the white of one Egg of the emulſion of Poppy ſeeds made in roſe water, two drams, mingle them.

When the fluxion is over, and the inflamation is ſtopt, things that diſcuſs made of Cammomile, Dill and the like muſt be uſed: As, *Take*

Take of Camomile, one ounce and an half, of Dill half an on ounce, the yelk of an Egg; mingle them.

When the fluxion is over, and the inflamation is ſtopt, things that diſcuſs made of Cammomile, Dill and the like muſt be uſed: As,

Take of oyl of Camomile, one ounce and an half, oyl of Dill half an ounce, the yelk of one Egg; mingle them.

Take of the tops of Dill, half an handful, of the Flowers of Camomile, one Pugil; boyl them in water; add oyl of Camomile one ounce; mingle them.

Or you may apply the waters of Camomile or Dill. The Nurſe muſt obſerve a good diet, whereby the heat of the Milk may be attemperated; therefore let her uſe cooling diet, as a Ptiſan of barley, an Emulſion of the greater cold Seeds, Poppy, Lettice, Endive, ſhe muſt wholly abſtain from wine, and ſtrong beer, and ſhe muſt either drink water, or ſmall-beer: The Child muſt be kept in a cool air, and the Nurſe avoid all great commotions of the body and mind, eſpecially anger.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of Frights in Sleep.

TO come now to the symptoms of the animal faculty, in the common sense, and imagination two symptoms happen, *viz:* Frights in sleep, and great watchings: and first as to frights in sleep, they are nothing but sleep disturbed by terrible dreams, according to *Hippocrates*, *parvis & nuper natis pueruliis accidunt pavo res inter dormiendum.* Tho *Aristotle* says that Children do not dream before they are four years old: but experience teaches us otherwise; for it appears plainly, by their laughing and frights in sleep.

The cause of frights are impure vapours mingled with the animal Spirits, that disturb them, and represent to the imagination terrible Phantasms: These vapours arise from the Stomach, and are caused by ill concoction, and therefore this disease chiefly happens to such Children, as suck greedily, and more than the

the Stomach can Concoct, upon which account the milk corrupts, and raiſes vapours to the brain, that diſturb the animal ſpirits, and it is not abſurd to think that theſe vapours are ſent to the head by the veins as well as by the Oeſophagus: For as in the Night-Mare, that is generated by a too great quantity of food, affording blood filled with groſs wind, thick vapours aſcend thro the veſſels to the brain, and occaſion this diſorder; ſo if Infants fill their Stomach with too much food, blood alſo full of groſs vapours may be generated, which being elevated to the brain occaſion this diſeaſe. Theſe frights alſo happen in Fevers, and in the *Small-Pox*, and *Meaſles*, and they alſo ſometimes come from Worms.

This diſeaſe is eaſily known by the ſtanders by; for the Children groan and ſhake in their ſleep, and cry out of a ſudden, and a hot and fetid vapour exhals from their mouth moſt commonly.

This diſorder muſt not be contemned, for it is often the forerunner of fits, wherefore you muſt endeavour to remedy it in time, by removing the vitious humours from the ſtomach, that corrupt the meat: In order to which, the Nurſe ought to be healthy, and to eat moderately

rately of meats of good juice, and to abſtain from all, that yeild an ill nouriſhment, that the milk which the Infant ſucks may be good: The Infant alſo ought to ſuck ſparingly, that the Stomach be not burthened, nor muſt the Infant after ſucking or feeding be preſently laid aſleep, but muſt be kept up a while, that the meat may deſcend to the bottom of the Stomach, and be the eaſier concocted, and that the corrupt meat may be removed from the Stomach, or vomited up: Oyl of Sweet-Almonds may be given to the Child, or you may give a ſpoonful or two of Honey of Roſes ſolutive, to carry off the vitious humours by ſtool.

The cauſe of the diſeaſe being taken off, the Stomach muſt be ſtrengthened, which may conveniently be done with magiſtery of Coral, and confection of Hiacinth given in milk, and you may anoint the Stomach with the Oyls of Wormwood, Mint, Maſtick, or Nutmegs: And before ſleep it is good to give the Child a Lozenge of Diamoſch diſſolved in Milk: If this ſymptom proceed from a Fever, you muſt take care of that, if from Worms proper remedies muſt be uſed.

Some

Some in this caſe uſe Amulets, as Coral, or the tooth of a Wolf hung about the neck.

CHAP. XII.

Of Watchings.

ALL the while the Child is in the Womb, it is almoſt perpetually aſleep, and for ſome times after it is born, if it be well, it is always almoſt aſleep, for the brain is yet very moiſt, and abounds with a great deal of humedity, therefore when it watches much, and cannot be brought to reſt, either by rocking, ſinging, or giving the breaſt, nor by any other way, it is to be reckoned of a ſickly conſtitution. This Diſeaſe is very dangerous, and eſpecially to children, becauſe it is ſo contrary to the nature of them, and occaſions, Convulſions, Fevers, and Catarrhs, and other Diſeaſes.

If thoſe acid Vapours that diſturb ſleep, and occaſion watchings proceed from the corruption and fault of the milk, care muſt be taken for a Remedy.

If

If a Fever, or ſome pain be the cauſe, it muſt be removed and the child muſt be cleanſed, but Medicines that provoke ſleep are not ſo ſafely uſed in Children, as in grown-perſons. Some Nurſes indeed are wont to give Infants at bed time Syrup of Poppies, or the like, but this is very injurious to them; but if there be occaſion, the Nurſe ought rather to take things that cauſe ſleep moderately, as ſweet Almonds, Lettice, the ſeeds of white Poppie. and the like. As to externals, the feet may be waſhed with a Decoction of the tops of Dill, of the flowers of Camomile, and the heads of Poppies, and it is very good to anoint the ſoles of the feet with the marrow of Stag's bones, but ſtrong Narcoticks muſt not be applyed to the head; for the moiſt and weak brains of Infants will be thereby offended. It is ſafeſt to uſe freſh oyl of Dill for anointing the Temples, or you may anoint them with the oyl of Roſes mixed with a little oyl of Nutmegs, or you may apply a Cataplaſm made of the ſeeds of white Poppies, a little Saffron, and Womans milk, and the noſtrils may be anointed with a little oyl of Violets; if the brain be dry, a rag dipt in Violet, or Lettice water,

and preſſed out, may be applyed to the head.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Childrens Convulſions.

CHildrens Convulſions are ſo frequent that they are almoſt the only ſpecies of Convulſions; they are chiefly ſubject to them in the firſt months, and at the time they breed their Teeth, but they alſo happen at other times, and proceed from other cauſes, in ſuch as are diſpoſed to them. Sometimes they do not come preſently after the Birth, but lie hid until the breeding of Teeth, or not till a great while after, and take their riſe from other evident cauſes, as from an unhealthy, or big bellied Nurſe, from milk coagulated, or corrupted in the Stomach, from a Feveriſh diſpoſition, from Ulcers or Scabs in the head, or other parts, ſuddenly diſappearing, from changes of the air, or from the conjunction or oppoſite aſpects of the Sun and Moon. We muſt endeavour to prevent theſe Convulſions in Children and Infants, or

to cure them, when they are come; for if the former Children of the ſame Parents have been ſubject to Convulſive Fits, this Diſeaſe ought to be prevented by the early uſe of Remedies, in ſuch as are born after. To this end it is cuſtomary to give to new-born Babes, as ſoon as they begin to breath, ſome Medicine proper for Convulſions, as ſome drops of pure honey, a Spoonful of Canary Wine, ſweetned with Sugar, oyl of ſweet Almonds freſh drawn, a drop of oyl of Ambre, or half a Spoonful of Epileptick water; beſides theſe things uſed at firſt, which certainly do good, ſome other Remedies ought to be adminiſtred. For inſtance, give a Spoonful twice a day of the following Liquor.

Take of the waters of Black Cherries and Rue, each one ounce and an half, of Langiuſes, Epileptick water, one ounce, of Syrup of Coral, ſix drams, of prepared Pearl fifteen grains; mingle them in the Vial.

The third or fourth day after the Birth, make an Iſſue in the neck, and if the countenance be florid, evacuate by bleeding an ounce and an half, or two ounces of blood from the ingular Vein: But

take care that too much blood do not flow out in ſleep. Rub gently the Temples with the following Linement.

Take of oyl of Nutmegs by expreſſion, two drams, of balſam of Copiaba, three drams, of Ambar one ſcruple; mix them.

Hang round the neck the roots, and ſeeds of male Peony, and Elks-hoof ſewed up in a rag. Moreover Medicines proper for Convulſions muſt be given daily to the Nurſe. Let her take morning and evening a draught of Whey, wherein the roots of male Peony, or the ſeeds of ſweet Fennel have been boyled.

Take of the Conſerves of the flowers of Bettony, Male Peony, and Roſemary flowers each two ounces; of the roots and flowers of Male Peony, each two drams; of red Coral prepared, and white Ambar, each one dram; of the the roots of Angelica, and Zedoary prepared, each half a dram, with a ſuffient quantity of Syrup of Peony. Make an electuary; let the Nurſe take the quantity of a Nutmeg of it morning and evening, and be very orderly in her diet.

But

But if the Infant be actually ſeized with Convulſions, you muſt apply a Bliſter to the neck, or behind the ears, and if the Infant be of a hot Conſtitution, Leaches muſt be applyed to the jugular Veins, and Linements muſt be uſed to the temples, noſtrils and neck, and to the ſoles of the feet, and gliſters, which empty the belly plentifully, muſt be injected, and every ſixth or eighth hour, ſpecifick Remedies muſt be given.

Take of oyl of Copaiba, and Caſtor, each two drams, of oyl of Ambar, half a dram; make a Liniment.

Apply to the ſoles of the feet the Plaiſter with Euphorbium ſpread on Leather.

Take of prepared Pearle, of the Powder de Guttita, each one dram, mingle them for twelve Papers, whereof let the Child take one morning and evening in a Spoonfull of the following julep, drinking after it one or two Spoonfulls.

Take of the waters of black Cherries, and of Lilly of the Vallies, each two ounces; of Fennel water and Compound Peony water, each two drams; of Syrup of red Poppies ſix drams.

Take of the powder of the ſeeds of Rue, of Caſtor, and Aſafetida each a ſufficient quantity, mingle them, and tye it up in a rag ſprinkled with Vinegar, and put it often to the noſtrils.

Unzerus Commends much the gall of a ſucking kitling, all the juice being taken out out of the bladder, and mixed with a little water of Lime-flowers and given to the Child; and an excellent Phyſician ſays, that he knew ſeveral Children cured with this Remedy. When by reaſon of breeding Teeth difficultly Convulſions happen, this ſymptom is ſecondary, and leſs dangerous, and therefore does not require the firſt and chief work of healing; in this caſe we are more ſolicitous to eaſe the pain, and to take off the Fever; and therefore we order a thin cooling diet, and the eruption of the Teeth is to be endeavoured, either by rubbing, or cutting the Gums, and things that are annodyne are to be applyed to the ſwell'd and pained parts, and bliſters and bleeding are to be uſed often, and we ought to procure ſleep, and to qualifie the fury of the blood: But in the mean time temperate

perate Medicines for Convulſions, and ſuch as do the leaſt ſtir the humours are to be uſed, and bliſters often do alſo give relief.

But Children are ſometimes ſeized with Convulſions, from other occaſions and accidents; the cauſe moſt commonly of ſuch, is either in the head or in the bowells; when the former is ſuſpected, as is wont to be known by the ſigns, which ſhew watery humours heapt up in the brain, the Medicines abovementioned muſt be uſed. Moreover for thoſe who bear purging well, a vomit, or gentle purge muſt be preſcribed, Wine and Oxymel of Squills, alſo Mercurius Dulcis Rhubarb, and Roſin of Jalap are of good uſe. When the cauſe of the Convulſions ſeems to be lodged in the bowels, or where Worms or ſharp humours in the belly are the cauſe; for Worms, a purge of Rhubarb or of Mercurius dulcis with the roſin of Jalap, muſt be given, and the following Medicines are alſo of uſe.

Take of the roots of Virginia Snake-weed powdered, one dram; of Coral calcined till it is white, half a dram; make a powder. The doſe is half a ſcruple, or a ſcruple

Take of the powder of the ſeeds of Rue, of Caſtor, and Aſafetida each a ſufficient quantity, mingle them, and tye it up in a rag ſprinkled with Vinegar, and put it often to the noſtrils.

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Take of the roots of Virginia Snake-weed powdered, one dram; of Coral calcined till it is white, half a dram; make a powder. The doſe is half a ſcruple, or a ſcruple

twice a day for three days following, drinking upon it the decoction of the roots of grass.

Take of Hiera Picra, and of Venice Treacle, each one dram; make a plaister for the belly.

If the Convulsions are thought to proceed from sharp humours, disturbing the bowels and stomach, purging upward or downward is to be ordered by turns; to this end a gentle vomit of Wine of Squills, or salt of vitriol is to be given, if the Child is inclined to vomiting of its own accord.

Take of Syrup of Peony three ounces; Salt of vitriol two scruples, of Compound Lavender-water one dram. Mingle them, give a Spoonfull three or four times in an hour, till the Child has once vomited, or went to stool once.

But if evacation downward seem most proper, give the infusion of Rhubarb, or the powder of it, or Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb, or Syrup of roses with Agarick; and with these remedies, seasonably used, Convulsion fits have been often

ten

ten cured in Children; and moreover Gliſters are to be uſed frequently, and external Medicines, namely Fomentations Linements, or Emplaſters muſt be applyed to the belly.

Take of the leaves of Camomile cut ſmall, two handfulls, put them into two bags made of fine Cloath, or of Silk, which being dipt in hot milk, and preſſed out, are to be applyed ſucceſſively to the Belly.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Squinting.

SQuinting belongs to animal Actions hurt, wherewith new born babes are ſeized. This Diſeaſe is either natural, by reaſon of an ill conformation of the eye, or is contracted by cuſtom, the Infant turning its eye often in the Cradle to a Candle, or the light ill placed, or it is occaſioned by a Diſeaſe, when after, frequent fits, the muſcles of the eyes are diſtorted.

If it be from the very birth, it is hardly cured, or when it proceeds from fits; but if it ariſe from an ill cuſtom, it may be cured, if it be taken in time; but when it is let alone a long while, it is in a manner incurable.

It is cured by placing a Candle oppoſite to the part, whereunto the Eye is preternaturally inclined, or fine Pictures or the like may be offered to the ſight in the ſame manner, and by conſtant and

and daily use, the eye may be reduced to a right position, or a mask may be so made that the sight may be directed right.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Pain, Inflamation, Moisture, Ulcers and Worms of the Ears.

AMongst Childrens Diseases, *Hippocrates* reckons the moisture of the ears; for the brain of Children being very moist, part of the humidity is sometimes evacuated by the ears: And this is seldom done without an inflamation; for most Commonly, if superfluous humours flow plentifully to the ears, an inflamation is occasioned, and pain arises from thence, and when it is not discussed by reason of the moisture of Childrens bodies, but turned to matter, afterwards blood, matter and senies flow out, and sometimes Worms are bred in the ear.

These Diseases are not to be neglected, for the pain which is most commonly joyned

joined with them, may kill a grown perſon in ſeven days, ſayes *Hippocrates*, and much eaſier a Child, or may occaſion fits, or great watchings; beſides becauſe Childrens ears are very moiſt, Worms are are apt to be generated in them, and ſometimes by a continual flux of humours, and by foul Ulcers, the bones of the ear are at length corrupted, and if the Ulcer is not cured in time an incurable deafneſs ariſes, and therefore the cure muſt be begun early. And firſt, if the pain be very violent, care muſt be taken to quiet it; but Childrens bodies cannot bear ſtrong Medicines, it is ſufficient for them, that their ears be fomented with warm milk, with oyl of Roſes, or Violets, or with a decoction of poppy heads, or you may put into the ear the white of an Egg with a little Saffron.

And to cleanſe the care from moiſture it is good to uſe honey of Roſes, or water of honey which muſt be put into the ear with a tent; and if theſe things are not ſufficient, Allom diluted with Wine muſt be put into the ear with a little ſoft wool it; is alſo good to put into the ear with ſoft wool the roots of Orris, Myrrh, and Saffron, Nitre, Allom, and Saffron mixed with Wine and Honey. Or,

Take

Take of Virgin-honey half an ounce, of red Wine two ounces, of Allom, Saffron and Nitre, each one scruple. Or the fresh oyl of Hempseeds mixed with a little Wine, may be dropt into the ear.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Aphthæ, Bladders of the Gums, and and an inflamation of the Almonds.

ULcers ariſe often in the mouths of Children, which are called Aphthæ; they are occaſioned by ill milk, or by corruption of the ſtomach; for the internal parts of the mouths of Children being very ſoft and tender, and unaccuſtomed to meat in the Womb, if the milk be ſharp or any otherwiſe faulty, their mouths are ſoon Ulcerated, or if acid vapours ariſe from corrupted milk in the ſtomach, their mouths may be eaſily Ulcerated this way; for the tunick of the Jaws is common to the Oſophagus, and ſo the faults of the ſtomach are eaſily communicated to the jaws.

The bladders of the Gums are much the ſame with the Aphthæ, and are alſo occaſioned by corrupted milk, and the cure is the ſame.

Take

Take of Lentils excorticated, what quantity you pleaſe, powder them, and chew them, and apply them to the Gums. Or,

Take of the flower of Millium, half an ounce, of Roſe water, and Omphacine oyl, each a ſufficient quantity; make a Liniment.

Hippocrates reckons an inflamation of the Almonds amongſt Childrens diſtempers, they are moſt ſubject to it from the eleventh year of their age to the thirteenth. As to the cure, you muſt endeavour to keep the belly open, if there be occaſion, you muſt give a Gliſter, and in the beginning repellents muſt be uſed; afterwards reſolvents muſt be uſed with them at length reſolvents only in a manner. The part affected muſt be anointed with honey of Roſes, Syrup of dry'd Roſes, Syrups of Myrtills, Pomgranats, or Diamoron, according as the ſtate of the Diſeaſe requires; and the neck muſt be anointed with the oyls of Almonds, Camomile, or St. *Johns* wort. In ſome caſes it is neceſſary to apply a bliſter to the poll.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

Of breeding Teeth.

AMongſt all the Diſeaſes and Symptoms which are wont to happen to Children, breeding of the Teeth is the moſt proper; for tho' many other Diſeaſes are familiar to Children, yet there are very few, that are unavoidable, excepting the breeding of the Teeth. Altho' the breeding of Teeth be Natures work, yet by reaſon of the Diſeaſes and various Symptoms, which eaſily accompany it, it is reckoned amongſt Childrens Diſeaſes. As ſoon as Children are born, they have Teeth, but they lie in the gums: Yet ſome Children have been born with Teeth, appearing as *Pliny* relates in his natural Hiſtory of *Marcus Curius*, who was therefore called *Dentatus*. But the Teeth moſt commonly do not come forth till the ſeventh Month; firſt thoſe that are called Inciſores, afterwards the Dog Teeth, and at length the Grinders. There are many preternatural diſorders

diſorders, that ariſe from the ſolution of continuity. Frſt a great itching is perceived in the Gums, afterwards pricking as it were of needles, and this occaſions great pain, wachings, inflamations of the Gums, Fevers, Looſneſs, Convulſions, and theſe commonly happen upon the coming forth of the Dog Teeth, commonly called the Eye Teeth, and therefore it is commonly ſaid, that Parents ſhould not reckon much upon their Childrens lives, till the Eye teeth are come forth. The firſt Teeth fall away about the ſeventh year, and new ones come in their room, without pain, becauſe the Gums were perforated before.

Tho' Children cannot tell the pain they ſuffer in breeding Teeth, yet it may be known, firſt by the time they uſe to come out in, which is about the ſeventh month; and then becauſe Children frequently put their fingers in their mouths to aſſwage the pain; thirdly, becauſe the Mother or the Nurſes perceive they ſqueeze the nipple harder than they uſed to do; fourthly, the Gums are white in the place where the Teeth endeavour to come out, and ſometimes at length various ill Symptoms ariſe, as pains, watchings, Looſneſs, Fevers, and Convulſions.

As

As to the prognoſticks, breeding of Teeth is often very dangerous, and many Children dye of the Diſeaſes and Symptoms that are occaſioned thereby. Thoſe Children that have a Looſneſs in breeding of Teeth, are leaſt ſubject to Convulſions, and when an acute Fever happens, it moſt commonly prevents Convulſions, becauſe the matter occaſioning Convulſions is carried off by the Fever. Children breed their Teeth beſt in winter.

As to the cure, we muſt endeavour to looſen and mollifie the Gums, that the Teeth may come out the eaſier, and we ought to uſe cooling t' ings to eaſe the pain and inflamation: But they muſt be mixed with Emollients; therefore rub the Gums with the finger dipt in honey, or with honey mixt with butter; or let the child bite a Candle made of Virgin Wax, or anoint the Gums with a mucilage of Quince-ſeed made in Mallow water, or rub the Gums with the brains of a Hare.

Foment the Jaws without with a decoction of Marſh mallow flowers of Camomile, and Dill, or with the mucilage of the ſeeds of Quinces, and Marſh mallows mixed with the yolk of an Egg, if

the

the Gums are inflamed, the juice of Night-ſhade or of Lettice muſt be added to the former things. The Nurſe muſt obſerve a good diet, rather cooling than hot, ſhe muſt uſe Oatmeal and barley broaths, porched Eggs, Prunes, Indive, Lettice, and the like; ſhe muſt abſtain from ſalt and acid meats, and from Wine.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of looſening the String of the Tongue, and of the Ranula under the Tongue.

IT happens often in Infants, that the Tongue is bound ſo ſtrait by the ſtring, that it cannot well or freely move and ſometimes in the place where the bridle of the Tongue is, a ſoft and white ſwelling appears, which they call Ranula. The binding of the Tongue is moſt conveniently removed by Surgery; for tho' Midwifes often break the ſtring as ſoon as the Child is born, or cut it with a groat, yet they often err in the operation, and do it many times when there is no occaſion, therefore it is much ſafer to uſe a skillful Surgeon; afterwards apply the following Linement. *Take*

Take of barley meal half an ounce, mingle it with a ſufficient quantity of Clariſied honey, and over a gentle fire let all the humidity exhale, that it may be reduced to a powder, and with honey of Roſes make a Liniment.

As to the Ranula under the Tongue; there are large and conſpicuous Veins under the Tongue, which are ſometimes filled with ill blood; therefore if a flegmatick humour be gathered here, and ſweats out thence, and ſticks there within the paſſage of the fleſh, a tumour is occaſioned by it and the blood like a Fungus generated upon a Tree; and if it continue long and increaſe, it hinders the ſpeech; and therefore ought to be timely remedied; wherefore the tumour is to be removed by the application of Salt and Frankincenſe mixed, or with powder of Sage mixed with honey of Roſes and a drop or two of ſpirit of Vitriol. Or,

Take of Cuttle bone, Sal Gemma and Pepper, each one dram; of burnt ſponge three drams; make a powder, wherewith rub the tumour or with the foregoing powder and

and honey make a Linement, and anoint the tumour with it, and apply under the chin a Plaiſter made with equal parts of Gooſe-dung and honey boyled in Wine to the conſumption of the Wine.

CHAP. XIX.

Of a Catarrh, Cough, and Difficulty of breaking.

CAtarrhs ariſe in Children from their natural conſtitution, and moiſt temper of their brains, whereby many excrements are heapt up there; for too great a quantity of milk burdening the ſtomach ſends vapours to the head and fill the brain, and Children being unaccuſtomed in the Womb too cold, the extream coldneſs of the air, or too much heat, or much Cloaths upon their heads, pour the matter upon the Noſtrils. Jaws, or Lungs, and if the excrementitious humours cannot be evacuated by the Noſtrils they fall upon the Aſpera Arteria, and cauſe a Cough; but if they fall upon the Bronchia of the Lungs, they cauſe difficulty of breathing.

Theſe

Theſe Symptoms are eaſily diſcovered, but whether the humour be cold or hot, may be known in the following manner: If the humour be hot, the Catarrh is thin, the Children often ſneeze, the face is florid, and the jaws look red, and a hot vapour exhales from their mouths, and the Nurſes perceive it when the Children ſuck. If the humour be cold, it is thick, and the Children do not ſneeze, nor is there any redneſs in the face or jaws nor heat in their mouth. But whether the difficulty of breathing ariſe from matter coming from the head or from phlegmatick blood, may be known as follows: If it come from the head, there is a Catarrh, and alſo a Cough, and in breathing a noiſe is perceived, the air not paſſing freely through the obſtructed Bronchia: But if it be occaſioned by a phlegmatick humour ariſing from the hypochonders, there is no Catarrh nor Cough, and the hypochonders appear inflated and tumid.

Catarrhs, Coughs, and difficulty of breathing are not to be neglected in Children; for Coughs do not only occaſion Watchings, and frequent Vomitings but alſo ruptures; and Catarrhs occaſion ſuffocations, and ſometimes kill.

They

They are not eaſily cured, becauſe children cannot bear all ſorts of Remedies, and beſides they do not know how to ſpit up the matter.

We muſt principally endeavour, that the intempers which occaſions the matter be rectified, and the fluxion of the humour to the breaſt hindered. But becauſe children cannot take or bear many Medicines, and nature it, ſelf without the help of Medicines, does moſt commonly concoct the cauſe of the Catarrh, and ſo ſtop it, if a good diet be obſerved; therefore great care muſt be taken that neither the Child or Nurſe commit any errour in diet; wherefore the Infants ſtomach muſt not be filled with milk, or any other meat, and the nurſe muſt abſtain from Acid Salt, and acid things and all other things which ſend many vapours to the head, and it is uſeful to give a Pectoral decoction to the nurſe.

Take of figs and jujubs, each number ten, Sebeſtins number thirty, raiſins ſtoned, ten drams, Liquoriſh two drams, Maiden Hair, Hyſſop and Violets, each half an ounce; boyl them in three pints of Fountain water to the Conſumption of a third part.

Care

Care muſt be taken to keep the belly looſe with honey, Syrup of Roſes, Solutive, Caſſia, Manna, or with Gliſters; it is alſo convenient to give a Spoonful of oyl of ſweet Almonds freſh drawn, and mixed with Sugar Candy; for it looſens the belly, and eaſes the cough: or vomiting may be provoked by putting a finger in the childs mouth: But you muſt take a ſpecial care to keep the belly looſe if difficulty of breathing ariſe from an repletion of the ſtomach, or Hypochondres, then it is alſo proper to give flax-ſeed with honey, and a little cummin-ſeed; afterwards give the juice of Fennel with milk or Syrup of Jujubes and Maiden-Hair, and if the matter be thick, Syrup of Hyſſop, or an emulſion of ſweet Almonds and Pine Nuts made in Scabious water: or ſome other convenient water, and ſweetened with Sugar Candy; or a Linctus may be made of the ſpecies Diaireos, or Diatragacanth: Frigid, Penidiat Sugar, and with Syrup of Jujubes, or with honey, oyl of ſweet Almonds, and the juice of Liquoriſh and Fennel.

But if the Catarrh be hot, an emulſion of the four greater cold ſeeds may be prepared in Mallow-water, and the ſpecies of Diatragacanth frigid, may be added to it; and to dry up the Matter of the Catarrh, hot linnen ſtups ſprinkled with red Roſes and Frankincenſe may be applied outwardly, and the Childrens feet may be waſhed with Beer, wherein Cephalick Herbs have been boiled; afterwards anoint the ſoles of the Feet with Deers-ſuet, or the Oil of Laurel.

And becauſe the Catarrh ſometimes falls upon the Jaws and Aſpera Arteria, becauſe the Noſtrils are ſtopt, anoint them with Butter, or with the Oil of Bitter, or ſweet Almonds often in a day. Or,

Take of the Juice of Beets and Majoram, each two drams, of Chickweed half an ounce, of Oyl of ſweet Almonds one ounce, mingle them, and anoint the Noſtrils therewith.

Or, put up the Noſtrils Butter to the bigneſs of a Pea; or you may apply Marjoram to the Noſtrils, that ſneezing may be provoked, to evacuate through the Noſtrils the matter which flows upon the Aſpera Arteria.

To conclude, ſome anoint the Breaſt

with Butter, Hens-ſat, or Oyl of Camomile, and Oyl of Almonds, to render Reſpiration more eaſie.

Chap. XX. *Of the Hickops.*

THe Hickops happen to Children, by reaſon of the corruption of Meat in the Stomach, or by the repletion of the ſtomach with Milk, or becauſe of the refrigeration of the ſtomach by external Air, whereby the expulſive faculty of the ſtomach is ſo much offended, and irritated to expel that which troubles it.

The Hickops, for the moſt part, are not dangerous in Children; but if the cauſe of it be ſo great, as to be communicated to the reſt of the Nerves, and to occaſion other Convulſions, it is moſt commonly deadly.

If the Hickops be occaſioned by a corruption of the Meat, it ought to be caſt up by Vomitting, to which end, put your Finger in the Childs mouth, or a feather dipt in Oyl: afterwards ſtrengthen the ſtomach with things that heat, and leſſen the Childs diet.

If the Hickops are occaſioned by a corruption, and fault of the Milk, it muſt be

be amended with proper Remedies, and the corrupted Milk muſt be carried off from the Childs ſtomach, with ſyrup, or Honey of Roſes ſolutive; and afterwards Conſerve of Red Roſes, with Powder of Coral, and Bole-armoniek muſt be given. If the Hickops are occaſioned by Refrigeration, the ſtomach muſt be heated by external and internal Medicines, give the Infant ſyrup of Mint, or of Bettony; foment the ſtomach with a decoction of the Leaves of Mint and Wormwood, and with the Roots of Cyperus, and afterwards anoint with Oyl of Mint, Maſtich, or Dill; or apply a Cataplaſm made of Mint and the ſeeds of Dill beaten up with Oyl of Maſtich, or Maſtich and Frankincenſe mixed with the White of an Egg, may be applied to the Orifice of the ſtomach. Or,

Take of Maſtich one ounce, of Frankincenſe, and the ſeeds of Dill, each two drams, of Cummin-ſeed one dram; powder them; and mix them with the Juice of Mint; apply a lenient ſtup dipt in it to the Stomach.

Chap. XXI. *Of Vomiting.*

THis is occaſioned in Infants moſt commonly by ſucking too greedily, or by reaſon of Worms: it may alſo proceed from flegm in the ſtomach, and ſometimes from a weakneſs of it.

If Vomiting proceed from too great a quantity of Milk, the Nurſe may ſoon know it, and the Child is at eaſe preſently after vomiting: if it be occaſioned from the corruption of the Milk, it may be known by what is brought up, and it is either yellow, green, or ſome other vitious colour, and it ſmells ill. Worms may be known by their proper ſigns.

Vomiting in Children, is moſt commonly not dangerous, and Women commonly ſay, that thoſe Children are longeſt lived, who Vomit ſometimes from the very Birth; and this opinion is not irrational; for Infants having collected ſome vitious Humours in the Womb, that lie in their ſtomachs, which is moreover laxed, humid, and weak, they eaſily generate crudities, by ſucking too much, and ſo the Milk is corrupted; therefore if the vitious humours collected

in

in the ſtomach, are ejected by vomiting, it is much better, and more for their health, than if theſe humours were retained, and diſtributed to the innermoſt parts of the Body.

If Vomiting proceed from a great quantity of Milk, there is little danger; for moſt commonly the Children are better âfter it: but if it proceed from corruption of the Milk, it is ill; for many other ſymptoms are apt to accompany it. If it continue long, it is dangerous; for it cauſes a Conſumption, and often kills. If that which is rejected be white and flegmatick, it is better than that which is of a ſafron, green, or blackiſh colour.

If the Vomiting proceed from a great quantity of Milk, the Child muſt not ſuck often, nor never fill the ſtomach. If the Vomiting proceed from a corruption of the Milk, it muſt be rectified by proper Remedies, and that which is corrupted, muſt be carried off with Syrup, or Honey of Roſes ſolutive; and to ſtrengthen the Childs ſtomach, you muſt give Syrup of Mint, or Syrup of Quinces. Or,

Take of the Wood of Aloes, Maſtich, Coral, each half a dram; of Galingal, half

a ſcruple; mix them with the Syrup of Quinces, or the powder of them may be taken in the Nurſe or Mother's Milk.

If the Humour be acid and hot, give Syrup of Pomegranates or Syrup of Coral: apply to the ſtomach the Stomach Cerate, or a Toaſt dipt in Malago Wine. Or,

Take of the Oyls of Maſtich, Quinces, Mint, Wormwood, each half an ounce; of Oyl of Nutmegs by expreſſion, half a dram; of Powder of Cloves, one ſcruple. Or, Take of Red-Roſes, half an handful; of Mint one pugil; of the Roots of Cyperus, and of Myrtle-berries, each two drams; boyl them in Red-wine, dip a Spung in the Wine, and apply it to the ſtomach. Or,

Take a White-bread-Toaſt, moiſtened with Vinegar, three Yolks of Eggs boiled till they are hard; and of Maſtich, Frankincenſe and Gum-Arabick, each a ſufficient quantity, with the juice of Mint, make a Plaiſter. Or,

Take of Maſtich, Frankincenſe, Red Roſes, each two drams; Cloves one ſcruple, with the Juice or Water of Mint, make a Cataplaſm.

If the Milk be hot, anoint the Stomach with the Oils of Roſes, Myrtles, Quinces; As,

Take of the Oyls of Roſes and Myrtles, each

each one ounce; Sperma Ceti two drams; of the Powders of Coral, and of all the Sanders, each half a dram; mingle them. Or, *Take of Maſtich, Red-Roſes, each two drams; Balauſtins one dram; of a Toaſt moiſtened with Roſe-Vinegar, one ounce and an half; with a ſufficient quantity of Oyl of Roſes, make a Cataplaſm.* Coral is counted a Specifick in this caſe, and therefore is hung about Childrens Necks to prevent Vomiting.

Chap. XXII. *Of the Gripes.*

GRipes frequently happen to Children, either with a Looſneſs, or without it: They moſt commonly proceed from the Milk, Wind, and acid Humours being generated by it; for if too great a quantity of Milk burthens the Stomach, Crudities and Wind are occaſioned, and ſometimes the Nurſes eating windy things is the cauſe, or cold Air that offends the Child's belly; and if the Milk be corrupted in the Stomach, when it deſcends to the Guts, it gnaws, and vellicats them, and ſo cauſes pain. Worms in the bowels oftimes cauſes pain.

The Gripes in Children are known

by their reſtleſsneſs, and continual cry-ing, and refuſing to ſuck, and by throw-ing themſelves hither and thither. If the Pain be occaſioned by Wind, it ſome-times remits, and ſometimes increaſes, the Belly is inflated, the Child belches, and breaks Wind backwards; if it pro-ceed from an Humour, the Pain is almoſt continual; and if the humour be flegma-tick and viſcid, the Belly is moſt com-monly bound, and the Excrements are ſlimy. If the Pain proceed from cor-rupted Milk, or from bilious and cho-lerick humours, there is moſt commonly a looſneſs joined with it, and the Excre-ment is of a ſaffron, or green colour. If the Pain proceed from Worms, there are ſigns of Worms.

The Gripes, if they continue long, weaken Children, and occaſion Convul-ſions, but the worſt Gripes proceed from corrupted Milk, and acid Hu-mours, and thoſe which proceed from Worms, are alſo dangerous.

If the Gripes take their riſe from Wind and crude Humours, and the bel-ly is bound, it is convenient to inject a Gliſter.

Take of Pellitory of the Wall, and of the Flowers of Camomile, each half a handful, boil them

them in the Broth of Flesh; take of the strained Liquor three or four ounces; of Honey of Roses strained an ounce, half the Yolk of an Egg, make a Glister. This Glister may be given to a Child of a Month, or two Months old, or you may give the Child Oyl of Sweet-Almonds fresh drawn, an hour before it eats, for it loosens the Belly, and eases the Pain.

Heurnius says, That he has found that a scruple of the Seed of Anise grosly beaten, being given to Children newborn, mixed in a spoonful of Pap, has freed them from green Choler, and filthy Flegm, and that it eases the Gripes. We must apply outwardly such things as gently heat, attenuate, dissipate and loosen, and are also anodyne; to which end you must anoint the Belly well with Oyl of Dill, or Pellitory bruised and mixed with Oyl of Camomile; or you may make a Fomentation of the Flowers of Camomile. Or,

Take of the Flowers of Camomile, and of the tops of Dill, each one handful; of the Seeds of Flax and Fenngreek, each half an ounce, boil them in Wine, and foment the Belly with it twice a day.

But if the Gripes proceed from corrupted Milk, and acid Humours, things

that cleanſe muſt be uſed; give therefore Syrup of Roſes ſolutive, or Honey of Roſes ſolutive, or Syrup of Succory with Rhubark, or a Gliſter may be injected made of a decoction of Bran and Pellitory, and Syrup of Roſes ſolutive. Or,

Take of Barley-Water three or four ounces; of Oyl of Dill one ounce, or one ounce and half, the Yolk of one Egg, make a Gliſter.

Outwardly apply Oyl of Roſes mixed with the Oyls of Dill and Camomile.

Chap. XXIII. *Of the Inflation of the Belly, and Hypochondres.*

IT often happens, that the Hypochondres and Belly of Children under the ſhort Ribs ſwell, and are as it were inflated. Theſe Swellings ariſe from ſucking, or eating more than they can well concoct; upon which account crude Humours and Wind are heapt up in the Stomach and neighbouring parts, and ſo occaſion this inflation of the Hypocondres.

The Diſeaſe is known by the inflation and hardneſs of the Stomach, and the Hypochondres,

Hypochondres, and the Children are afflicted with a narrowneſs and contraction of the mouth of the Stomach, and they breath difficultly.

This Diſeaſe is eaſily cured, if a good Diet be obſerved; wherefore the Children muſt feed ſparingly, that the Crudities may be concocted; nor ſhould they ſuck or eat, till that which was eaten before is concocted and it is good; to purge off the crude Humours with Honey of Roſes ſolutive, and the Powder of the Roots of Pæony, Orris, and the Seeds may be given, or a Linctus may be made of the Powders with Honey, or the Oyl of Sweet-Almonds and Sugar, and the Hypochondres may be fomented with a decoction of the Flowers of Camomile, and the Seeds of Cummin; or they may be anointed with the Oyls of Camomile, Rue, or Lawrel.

Chap. XXIV. *Of a Looſneſs.*

A Looſneſs is very common to Children, and it moſt commonly happens about the time they are breeding their Teeth but ſometimes alſo when they are not breeding their Teeth, when either their Stomach or Bowels are cooled by the external Air, and ſo a due concoction is hindred:

hindred; or it may happen though the Stomach be very well, when it is overburthened with too large a quantity of Meat or Drink, which breeds Crudities, and corrupts the Meat, and Meat that is crude, unconcocted and corrupted, if it be not rejected by Vomit, causes a Looseness. A Looseness may also happen by a fault in the Milk or Meat, from whence ill chyle is generated in the Stomach, which provokes Nature to frequent Evacuations; the humidity and looseness of the Bowels may be also a cause.

A Looseness appears of it self, but whether it be occasioned by breeding of Teeth, or from some other cause, may be known by the signs of breeding Teeth. If it proceed from an Intemperies of the Stomach and Bowels, some external causes went before, which might occasion a cold or moist Intemperies in the Stomach or Bowels. If this Flux proceed from an Humour falling from the Head, it may be known by a Catarrh being present, and what the matter is, which is evacuated, may be easily known; for if the Humours are crude, the Meat is evacuated Unconcocted, the Child is troubled with belching, and the Excrements are flegmatick

and

and white; but if the Humours are hot, and the Meat is corrupted, thoſe things which are evacuated, are yellow or green, and ſtink, and the Child is much griped.

What *Celſus* ſays in general of Fluxes in the Belly, is alſo true as to Children, *viz.* That a Looſneſs for a day or more is often good for the health if no Fever accompany it, and if it go off within ſeven days; and therefore a Looſneſs in Children, if they bear it well, muſt not be preſently ſtopt; for corrupted Humours in the Stomach are often commodiouſly evacuated thereby, whereas if they were retained, many grievous ſymptoms would ariſe; and therefore *Hippocrates* ſays in his Book of breeding Teeth, that thoſe Children that have a looſneſs in breeding Teeth, are leaſt ſubject to Convulſions.

But if Children do not well bear their Looſneſs, and it takes away their Stomach, and makes them weak, it muſt be ſtopt; and a Looſneſs is dangerous in Children, if it come upon an acute Fever, and if that which is evacuated be black.

In the Cure, we muſt firſt conſider, whether the Child ſucks or not, and next, whether it be breeding the Teeth, or not; for if the Child yet ſuck, the cure muſt not be directed to the Child, but

to

to the Mother, or Nurſe; and we muſt conſider whether the Milk be good, or not; for if the Milk be bad, it muſt be amended, or if that cannot preſently be done, the Nurſe muſt be changed. The Nurſe muſt uſe an aſtringent Diet, and muſt abſtain from Fruits, and crude Meats, and ſuch as are of difficult concoction. But if the Infant does not ſuck, the cure muſt be directed to it: but whether it ſuck or not, the vitious Humours that are evacuated, muſt not be unſeaſonably ſtopt, eſpecially when Children are breeding their Teeth; for that which would otherwiſe occaſion a Fever, and other miſchief, is thereby evacuated; and therefore the buſineſs muſt be left to Nature, eſpecially if the Flux be not large, and if the Child bear it well: but if it does not bear it well, the cauſe on which it depends muſt be removed, and the Humours muſt be carried off by ſuch Medicines as afterwards bind, as by Syrup or Honey of Roſes ſolutive, or with Conſerve of Roſes made with Manna. Or,

Take of the decoction of the Seeds of Millium, and all the Myrobalans, each two or three ounces; of the Simple Syrup of Roſes, one or two ounces, make a Gliſter, when the Humours

Humours are cleanſed away, if the cauſe be hot, give the Syrups of dry'd Roſes, of Quinces, Myrtles, or Coral, or the Powders of Pearl, Coral, Maſtich, Harts-horn, and Red Roſes, or the Powder of Myrtles with a little Dragons Blood. Or,

Take of Nutmeg, and Maſtich, each one ſcruple, give them mixed with Syrup of Quinces.

Let the Belly be anointed with the Oyls of Myrtle, Roſes, and Maſtich. As,

Take of Oyls of Myrtle one ounce, of Oyls of Maſtich and Roſes, each half an ounce, wax a little and mingle them. Or foment the Belly with a decoction of Red Roſes, Mullein, and Plantain made in Red Wine. Or,

Take of Red Roſes and Mullein, each one handful; of the Roots of Cyperus, two drams; of Maſtich, half an ounce: make a Linnen Bag, put theſe Ingredients into it, and boil it in red aſtringent Wine, and apply the Bag to the Belly. Or,

Take of Quinces boiled in Red Wine, and pulped through a Sive, four ounces; of a Touſt ſprinkled with Vinegar, one ounce and an half, with a ſufficient quantity of Oyl of Maſtich, make a Cataplaſm. Or,

Take of the Roots of Comfrey, one ounce;

of

of the Leaves of Platain and Mullein, each three handfuls; of Red Roſes, one handful; of Balauſtines, half an ounce, boil them in Water for a Bath.

But if the Looſneſs proceeds from a cold cauſe, and the Excrements are white, give Syrup of Maſtich, or Syrup of Quinces, mixed with Mint Water; and outwardly apply Medicines made of Mint, Wormwood, Maſtich, or Cummin. As,

Take of the Oyls of Nard, Maſtich, Mint, each half an ounce; of the Powder of Coral, half a dram; of Oyl of Nutmeg by expreſſion, two ſcruples, with a ſufficient quantity of Wax, make an Oyntment.

Or you may apply to the Belly, Mint boiled in Wine, or a cruſt of Bread moiſtened with Mint-Water, or a Bag of Mint, Wormwood, and Red Roſes, Maſtich, Nutmeg, and Cloves.

Chap. XXV. *Of Coſtiveneſs in Children.*

IT often happens that Children are bound in their Bodies, or go to Stool ſeldomer than they ought, which happens by reaſon of a cold and dry Intemperies of the Bowels, or becauſe the Humours

Humours are viſcid and flegmatick; but this chiefly happens by a fault in the milk, when the Mother and Nurſes uſe a groſs, viſcid, and aſtringent Diet, and drink too ſparingly. A hot Intemperies of the Liver, Spleen, or Reins, may alſo occaſion Coſtiveneſs, or an obſtruction of the Gall, which ſhould ſtimulate the Guts to excretion.

This Diſeaſe is manifeſt of it ſelf, but what is the cauſe of Coſtiveneſs, or of going to ſtool ſeldom, muſt be carefully conſidered. If a natural dryneſs of the Guts is the cauſe, the Belly is ſcarce ever orderly diſcharged, if groſs and viſcid Flegm is the cauſe, the Excrements when they are evacuated, are covered with it; if any error in Diet of the Nurſe or Mother be the cauſe, it may be known by them. If a hot and dry Intemperies of ſome neighbouring part be the cauſe, it will be manifeſted by the ſigns of them; if Choler, which irritates the Guts to excretion, does not flow to them, the Excrecrements will not be tinctured, but be white, or of an Aſh-colour, and the colour of the Childs body will be yellow.

Thoſe grown People, whoſe Bellies are bound, are ſometimes very healthy,

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Nature being accuſtomed to evacuate the liquid parts of the Excrements, or to diſcuſs them inſenſibly: but it ſeldom happens that Children, whoſe Bellies are bound, are very healthy; and it is beſt for Young People to have their Bellies open; for when they are bound, Vapours from the Excrements are caſt upon the whole Body, and gripes, pains of the Head, and other ill Symptoms are occaſioned.

The cure of Coſtiveneſs in Children is to be performed two ways; firſt by removing the Cauſe, and then by looſning the Belly. Firſt we muſt endeavour that the cauſe of Coſtiveneſs be removed, and if the temper of the Bowels be cold and dry, Children muſt be frequently waſhed, and when the Intemperies is cold, you muſt uſe a Bath of hot Stomach-Herbs; when it is dry, you muſt uſe things that moiſten, as Mallows, Marſh-mallows, Pellitory of the Wall, and Bears-breech.

If the Mother or Nurſe have uſed meats, which bind the Belly, as Quinces, Medlars, Pears, Beans, or the like, they muſt for the future, abſtain from all ſuch things, and inſtead of them, they muſt uſe ſuch things as mollifie the Belly,

as

as Mallows, Raiſins, Pruns, and the like.

If the Infant be pretty big, and eats as well as ſucks, it muſt abſtain from all aſtringent things, and uſe ſuch things as looſen. If viſcid Flegm ſtick to the Guts, and the Excrements are covered with it, things that incide and cleanſe, muſt be uſed, as Honey of Roſes ſolutive, or *Syrup* of Horehound, or the like: If any neighbouring part be hot and dry, the Intemperies of it muſt be corrected with the *Syrups* of Violets, or Succory, or with a decoction of Barly, or with an emulſion of the four greater cold Seeds, and the like. If the Choler does not paſs from the Gall-Bladder to the Guts, the obſtructed paſſages muſt be opened with a decoction of the roots of Graſs, of Fennel, Aſparagus, Maiden-hair, and the like.

But we muſt not always wait till the Cauſes are taken away; for the Belly muſt be ſeaſonably looſned to prevent ill ſymptoms, which may be done by external and internal Medicines. Amongſt Externals are *Suppoſitories*, which may be made of Honey and Salt, or with crude Honey put into a Rag, or with

with Lard, Soap, or the root of Mallows besmeared with Butter. Or,

Take Mouse-dung, half a dram, with Goats-suet, make a Suppository.

But Nature must not be accustomed to the too frequent use of Suppositories; for if so, she will not ease the Belly, unless she be provoked by them: it is therefore better to use Glisters, and other external things, which may also remove the cause of the Disease, and correct the dryness of the Guts, or carry off the viscid Flegm, according as their is occasion. As.

Take of common Oyl three or four ounces, of brown Sugar two or three drams, the Yolk of one Egg, of Salt three grains, make a Glister. Or,

Take of the Roots of Marsh-mallows, half an ounce; of Mallows and Pellitory of the Wall, each half an handful; of the Flowers of Camomile, one pugil; of the Seeds of Flax and Fenugreek, each one dram, boil them in Water. In three, five, or six ounces of the strained liquor, according to the age of the Child, dissolve two or three drams, or half an ounce of Cassia, of common Oyl one ounce, or one ounce and an half with the Yolk of one Egg; make

make a Glister. Such things may be applied to the Navel, as loosen the Belly, as Oyl of Sweet-Almonds alone, or with a grain or two of Scammony, or Coloquintida, or Butter, or Hen-fat, with bulls gall, or with the Juice of Sow-read. Or,

Take of Aloes, two drams; of the Gall of a Bull, one dram; of Scammony, one scruple, with a sufficient quantity of Butter, make an Oyntment; fill a Walnut-shell with it, and apply it to the Childs Navel.

And the whole Belly may be anointed with an emollient Oyntment. As,

Take of fresh Butter, and of Hens and Ducks Grease, each half an ounce; of Oyls of Sweet-Almonds and of Flax, each three drams; of Calves Marrow, of Oyntment of Marsh-Mallows, each two drams, with a little Wax, make an Oyntment. Or,

Take of the Leaves of Mallows and Marsh-mallows, each one handful; of the Seeds of Flax and Fenugreek, each half an ounce; of Figs, number six; boil them in Water, and pulp them through a Sive, and add of Butter and of Hens-fat, each one ounce; of Oyntment of Marsh-mallows half an ounce; of Saffron one scruple; mix them, make a Cataplasm, to be applied to the Belly. If you would have

with Lard, Soap, or the root of Mallows beſmeared with Butter. Or,

Take Mouſe-dung, half a dram, with Goats-ſuet, make a Suppoſitory.

But Nature muſt not be accuſtomed to the too frequent uſe of Suppoſitories; for if ſo, ſhe will not eaſe the Belly, unleſs ſhe be provoked by them: it is therefore better to uſe Gliſters, and other external things, which may alſo remove the cauſe of the Diſeaſe, and correct the dryneſs of the Guts, or carry off the viſcid Flegm, according as their is occaſion. As.

Take of common Oyl three or four ounces, of brown Sugar two or three drams, the Yolk of one Egg, of Salt three grains, make a Gliſter. Or,

Take of the Roots of Marſh-mallows, half an ounce; of Mallows and Pellitory of the Wall, each half an handful; of the Flowers of Camomile, one pugil; of the Seeds of Flax and Fenugreek, each one dram, boil them in Water. In three, five, or ſix ounces of the ſtrained liquor, according to the age of the Child, diſſolve two or three drams, or half an ounce of Caſſia, of common Oyl one ounce, or one ounce and an half with the Yolk of one Egg; make

ake a Gliſter. Such things may be ap-
lied to the Navel, as looſen the Belly,
Oyl of Sweet-Almonds alone, or with
grain or two of Scammony, or Colo-
intida, or Butter, or Hen-fat, with
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read. Or,

Take of Aloes, two drams; of the Gall of Bull, one dram; of Scammony, one ruple, with a ſufficient quantity of Butter, ake an Oyntment; fill a Walnut-ſhell with , and apply it to the Childs Navel.

And the whole Belly may be anointed with an emollient Oyntment. As,

Take of freſh Butter, and of Hens and ucks Greaſe, each half an ounce; of Oyls f Sweet-Almonds and of Flax, each three rams; of Calves Marrow, of Oyntment f Marſh-Mallows, each two drams, with little Wax, make an Oyntment. Or,

Take of the Leaves of Mallows and Marſh-mallows, each one handful; of the eeds of Flax and Fenugreek, each half an unce; of Figs, number ſix; boil them in Water, and pulp them through a Sive, nd add of Butter and of Hens-fat, ach one ounce; of Oyntment of Marſh-allows half an ounce; of Saffron one cruple; mix them, make a Cataplaſm, o be applied to the Belly. If you would

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have it looſen more forcibly, you muſt add Aloes, and other Purgers; or you you may make a Cataplaſm of fine Flower, and Juice of Dwarf-Elder. But you muſt take notice, that theſe Cataplaſms, and other Purging medicines applied to the Belly, muſt not touch the ſtomach.

To the Children that are pretty big, you muſt give a ſcruple, or half a dram of Cyprean Turpentine; or a decoction of red Cabbage with Honey; or Syrup of Violets, Roſes ſolitive, or looſning Raiſins, or Caſſia from two drams to ſix, or *Manna*, which may conveniently be diſſolved in milk. Or,

Take of the Pulp of fat Figs, and of Raiſins ſtoned, each two drams; of Jujubes number ſeven; of Caſſia, half an ounce; of the ſolutive Electuary of Sebeſtins and Pruns, each two Drams, with the Syrup of preſerved Myrabolans called Chebuls, make an Electuary. The Doſe is one Dram.

Young Children make take ſuggared milk, or they may lick Honey, and ſuch purging medicines as are agreeable to the age, and conſtitution of the Child, may be given to the Nurſe.

Chap.

Chap. XXVI. *Of Worms.*

WOrms are chiefly bred in the bowels of Children, and ſome have them in the Womb after they are born, they are generated by eating too much, and by the confuſion of the milk with other meats, and by reaſon of their hot and moiſt conſtitution, which is very apt to produce Worms; and the ſweet things which Children eat, and are delighted with, are apt to generate Worms; but they are chiefly generated by Fruit, which Children eat greedily.

There are three ſorts of Worms, round and long, like Earth-worms; broad and knotted, and the ſmall which are called Aſcarides. The firſt ſort are moſt frequent to Children.

If Worms are ejected by ſtool or vomit, there is no need of other ſigns: but becauſe they often lie hid a long while, before they are evacuated, and becauſe Children do not underſtand, or cannot diſcover what they ail, there is need of ſigns to find out Worms. And firſt in general, when Worms lie hid in the Bowels, the mouth is full of Spittle,

Spittle, which often runs out, and a peculiar stink exhales from the Mouth; they have terrible Dreams, as may be known by various motions in Sleep, they grind their Teeth after an unusual manner in Sleep, their Sleep is disturbed, they put forth their Tongues, scratch their Noses often, and seem to Chew, they have a dry Cough, sometimes they are troubled with Nauseousness, Vomiting, and Hickops, sometimes they have too great an Appetite, and sometimes none at all; and they are most commonly Thirsty, the Belly is swelled; sometimes they are bound in their Bodies, but most commonly they are loose, their Urine is most commonly thick and white, they are grip'd, especially when the Belly is empty, and when the Worms want to be fed: The Body is thin, by reason of the defect of Nourishment, which the Worms consume. The Children are often troubled with cold *S*weats, and sometime they have Flushing in their Faces, and presently again they are Pale. *S*ometimes they are seized with Convulsions, and often with ill Fevers: But these *S*igns belong chiefly to long and round Worms; for broad Worms, and the little ones called *Ascarides* have other signs;

for

for thoſe which have broad Worms have too great an Appetite, and unleſs they are ſupplied, they perceive a gnawing and pain in their Bellies, and ſometimes they faint away, if they are not preſently fed; but otherwiſe, the Gripes are very gentle; for the broad Worm is ſlow, and ſticks to the Bowels, and ſo does not eaſily move from place to place. The Body is much extenuated and weak, and ſometime alſo, ſome of the Signs above-mentioned are preſent: But the following is the moſt certain Sign, *viz.* if with the Excrements, ſome *Corpuſcles* like the ſeeds of gourds are ejected. When there are Worms called *Aſcarides*, there is a violent Itching in the Fundament, and a continual endeavour to go to Stool; for, ſticking in the right Gut, they continually provoke it.

Children have Worms often a long time without any great Detriment; but oftentimes grievous Symptoms come upon them, ſuch as we mentioned above. The *Aſcarides* are the leaſt hurtful; for they are ſmall, and ſtick in the right Gut, a place far diſtant from the noble Parts, and they are eaſily caſt out; yet ſometimes they occaſion Ulcers in the right Gut. The broad Worms are very difficultly

ſicultly cured, and often grow old with the Man, yet they do not occaſion grievous Symptoms, nor Death. The long and round Worms are the moſt hurtful; for they induce ſometimes various Symptoms, and it has been found, that they have eaten thro' the Guts, and Belly too. Thoſe that are thin and extenuated, are not ſo bad as thoſe that are thick and great, and full of Blood; for if they are thin, it is a ſign that the matter wherewith they are nouriſhed is not very copious; on the contrary, it is an Argument, when they are big, there are many excrementious humours in the Body: White Worms are better than Yellow, Livid, Red, or Blackiſh. Thoſe that are of a plain Figure are better than thoſe that are of a Serpentine, or other prodigious Figure: It is better that they ſhould be evacuted by Stool, than upwards; and worſt of all when they eat their way out. Worms are dangerous when they are accompanied with a Fever; if Convulſions, and a grinding of the Teeth come upon Worms, it is dangerous. If dead Worms cannot be expelled by the force of Remedies, or by the defect of Aliment, it is dangerous.

It is better to prevent the Generatio

of Worms in Infants, than to kill and expel them, when they are Generated. The Generation of Worms is to be prevented by Diet and Medicines; the Diet ought to be ſuch, as no way conduces to the Generation of them, namely, Meats of good Juice, ſprinkled ſometimes with the Juice of Pomgranats, Oranges, or Citrons; ſweet, fat, and viſcid things are to be avoided, eſpecially the frequent uſe of Milk or Fiſh; alſo Summer Fruits, and Figs, Wine and clear Beer, is good againſt the Worms, it is good alſo to put into the Beer ſhavings of Harts-horn.

As to medicines, we muſt endeavour that the matter which generates Worms, be either evacuated, or rendered unfit to generate them; and therefore the Belly muſt be kept open, that the matter may be gently Evacuated. Some perſcribe for Children Aloes, Hiera Picra, and Rhubarb in the form of Pills, or in a Bolus, but how they make them take it, I know not; for the Children, now a days, will not take any ſuch thihg, unleſs they are well grown. A decoction of Sebeſtins is more palatable, or Tablets of Diaturbith, with Rhubarb, or ſome Syrup made of Plants that kill Worms,

with the Leaves of Senna, Agarick, and a little Rhubarb. Amongſt Medicines, which reſiſt the generation of Worms, bitter things are moſt proper, as Wormwood, Scordium, and the like: Bnt becauſe Children will not eaſily take them, thoſe things that are more pleaſant, may be ſometimes given, as a Decoction of the Roots of Graſs, and of Mouſe ear, the juice of Lemons, and Citron, and ſometimes a drop or two, of Spirit of Vitriol, may be given in a convenient Liquor.

But if it plainly appears, that Worms are generated, we muſt endeavour to expel them.

Amongſt the Medicines, which may be conveniently given to Children, the following are the chief, Coralline, Wormſeed, the Roots of white Dillany, Hartſhorn, the Water and Decoction of Graſs Roots, and Mercurius dulcis: As,

Take of Worm-ſeed, two Drams, of Coralline and Hartſhorn prepared, each one Dram, of the Roots of Peony, white Dittany, and Magiſtery of Coral, each one Scruple, make a Powder: Or,

Take of Worm-ſeed, Coralline, each one Dram and an half, of the Roots of white Dittany, and Tormentil, each half a Dram, make

make a Powder, or give the eſſence of Peach Flower, or half an Ounce, or an Ounce of the Water, or Decoction of Fern, or half a Scruple, or half a Dram of the Powder of Fern.

But you muſt conſider, whether a Fever accompany the Worms; for if there be a Fever, you muſt uſe cooling things, and add to them ſuch things as reſiſt Malignity, as the juices of Lemons, Pomgranats, Oranges, Vinegar, Hartſhorn, Bezoar, and Confection of Hyacinth; or the following Potion may be given:

Take of the Water of Graſs, four Ounces, of Syrup of Sorrel, and Citron, each one Ounce, of Syrup of Violets, half an Ounce, of Spirit of Vitriol, two or three Drops, mingle them, give a Spoonful or two at a time.

Moreover you muſt obſerve, that Medicines to kill the Worms, eſpecially bitter things, muſt be taken in by the Mouth, and that ſweet things muſt be injected after the manner of a Glyſter; for the Worms, hating bitter Medicines, will go downwards, aud will be allured thither, by the ſweet things, and ſo will be the eaſier ejected; and therefore, when Medicines are given to kill the

Worms, a Glister of Milk must be injected: Or,

Take of Raisins, number Ten, of Figs, number Seven, Boyl them in a sufficient quantity of Water, in four, or six Ounces of the strained Liquor, dissolve an Ounce, or an Ounce and an half of Sugar, and so make a Glister.

It is to be noted also, that you must not always keep to one Medicine, for the Worms will be accustomed to it, and so will not be driven away.

Apply outwardly to the Belly, especially about the Navel, Medicines that are Proper to kill Worms, as the Leaves of Peach Tree, Wormwood, and Lupins, of each a like quantity; or, apply to the Belly Cummin mixed with Bulls Gall, or a Cataplasm made of Wormwood, St. *John's* Wort, Bulls Gall: Or,

Take of the Powder of Wormwood, Nigella, the lesser Centaury, Wormseed, the Meal of Lupins, each half an Ounce, of Oyl of Wormwood a sufficient quantity, of Wax half an Ounce, mingle them over the Fire, make an Oyntment, wherewith anoint the Belly: Or,

Take of the Powder of the Seeds of Nigella, and of Wormwood, each two Drams, of the Meal of Lupins two Ounces, of the juice

juice of *Rue* one ounce and an half, of the juice of *Wormwood* four ounces, or if you cannot get the juices, make the Cataplasm with Oyl of *Rue* and *Wormwood*; apply it to the *Navel* in a Rag, as large as the Palm of the Hand: Or.

Take of *Venice* Treacle, half an ounce, dissolve it in the juice of *Wormwood*, and anoint the Belly therewith; or, take of the Meal of *Lupins* four ounces, of the Powder of *Aloes*, *Myrrh*, *Tansie*, *Wormseed*, each two drams, of *Scordium* Vinegar two ounces, of Bulls Gall half an ounce, with a sufficient quantity of the Juice, or Oyl of *Wormwood*, make a Cataplasm: Or, the following Bath may be prepared:

Take of the Leaves of the Peach Tree, and *Wormwood*, each a sufficient quantity, Boyl them in Water, and let the Child sit up to the Navel in it.

But if there be a Fever, more temperate things must be used: As,

Take of the Juices of *Purslain*, and of Peach Leaves, each three Ounces, of Vinegar one ounce; of the Meal of *Lupins*, a sufficient quantity, make a Cataplasm.

Chap. XXVI. *Of Ruptures.*

CHildren are afflicted with Ruptures, by the fall of the ſmall Guts into the Scrotum, the Peritoneum being relaxed, or broken by violent crying, a cough, and much ſtraining in going to Stool: But grown Children are ſometimes burſten by violent motions of the Body, and indeed the Peritoneum in Children is tender, ſo that it may be eaſily relaxed, or broken.

There is another Tumor, which often happens in the Cod of Children new Born, which is commonly reckoned amongſt Ruptures, and yet the Peritoneum is ſound; it proceeds from watery Humours abounding in the Belly. A Rupture, or Tumour of the Scrotum appears to ſight: But we muſt careſully mind, whether the Swelling be occaſioned by the falling of the Gut into the Scrotum, or from a watery Humour that flowes thither; in a Rupture the Swelling is moſt commonly in one ſide of the Scrotum; for the Peritoneum is ſeldom broke in both ſides, and you may percieve that by touching with your Finger, and the hole, through

through which the Gut falls may be felt with the Finger: But the watery swelling of the Cod is most commonly on both sides, and the Scrotum is more inflamed than when there is a Rupture, and no Hole can be perceived in the Peritoneum, and no cause, that might produce a Rupture, went before, and there are signs of Crudity present.

A Rupture in Children is easier Cured than in grown persons, for the Peritoneum in them is soft and easily unites.

Some say, that all watery Swellings in the Scrotum, are harder cured than a Rupture, but this is false in Children; for experience Testifies, that this watery Swelling is easily Cured by Discutients, nay, it often goes away of it self, in progress of time, the Humours being dried up.

In the Cure of a Rupture, we must endeavour to keep the Childrens Bodies open, that they do not fill their Bellies too much, nor cry much, and if they are some what grown, they must abstain from all violent Motion.

You must lay them on their Backs, and gently put up the Gut, and apply a proper Plaister, or Cataplasm, and bind it on with a Truss.

Take of Plaintain, Sanicle, each half an ounce. of the Meal of Lentils, and Lupins, and red Roses, each two drams, of Frankincense one dram, Alum half a dram, make a Powder, and with a sufficient quantity of it, beaten up with the white of an Egg, make a Cataplasm to be applied to the part effected: Or,

Take of Frankincense, Cypress, Nuts, Aloes, and Acacia, each two drams, Myrrh one dram, make a Powder, mix it with Iseing-glass, and apply it in form of a Plaister: Or,

Take of Cypress-Nuts, two drams of Balaustins, of the Powder of the Root of Comfry, Thorrow-wax, Sanicle, Rupture-wort, each one dram, Bdellium one dram and an half, Bole-Armentick two Drams, Dragons-Blood four Scruples, Greek Pitch one ounce, Rosin of the Pine six drams, with Turpentine-wax, and Oyl of Eggs. make a Cerate: Or,

Take the green Leaves of Thorrow-wax, and the fresh Roots of Comfry, beat them them small, and with a third part of new Wax, make a Plaister, and apply it to the part affected: Or,

Take the Roots of Comfry cleansed, beat them, and heat them, and apply them in a Lin-

nen Rag, and change them every twelve hours.

At the ſame time, inward Medicines muſt be uſed, which may help to Conglutinate. As,

Take of Sanicle, Plantam, each half an handful, of Agrimony, half an handful, of the Roots of Comfry, half an ounce, boyl them in a pint of Water, in a double Veſſel, ſtrain the Liquor, and ſweeten it with Sugar, and let the Child drink often of it hot.

Mouſe-ear alſo is very good, gathered in May, the Powder of it being taken every day in Broath.

The Powder of the leſſer Moon-wort, is alſo good, taken in red Wine, or in a Decoction of Comfry. Thorrow-wax is alſo good, taken in a Powder, or in a Decoction, ſo are Rupture-wort, and the Roots of Comfry.

If the ſwelling of the Scrotum be occaſioned by a watery Humour, anoint the Scrotum with the Oyls of Lawrel, Elder, or Rue, and apply a Cataplaſm, made of Bean-Meal, of the Seeds of Flax, and Fenu-Greek, of the Powder of the Flowers of Camomile, and Elder, and of the Seeds of Cumin.

Chap. XXVII. *Of the ſticking out of the Navel.*

THe ſticking out of the Navel is near a-kin to a Rupture; it happens when the Navel is not rightly bound, or when the Peritoneum is relaxed, and Humours, and Wind are collected there.

If the Midwife has not rightly cut the Navel, but left it longer than it ought to be it is incurable, but it is rather troubleſome than dangerous; but if the Navel, being conſolidated after the Birth, is afterwards two much extended or Burſten, or Ulcerated, it is often incurable, if it be neglected at firſt, and if it be not cured in Infancy, it may in the adult age occaſion a deadly Iliack paſſion, if the Guts that lie upon it are inflamed.

If the Peritoneum be only relaxed, things that bind and ſtrengthen muſt be uſed; if it be Burſten, you muſt uſe things that unite, and conſolidate; and if the Cauſes which extend, relax, or break the Peritoneum are preſent, they muſt be

be removed. You muſt therefore endeavour to keep the Child from crying, and as quiet as poſſible, and to huſh it to ſleep as often as you can; if there be a Cough, you muſt endeavour to ſtop it, and all violent motion muſt be avoided. Baths are not convenient, for they relax the Navel, the Child and Nurſe muſt abſtain from windy Meats: the Belly muſt be kept open; for ſtraining in going to ſtool is injurious.

If the Peritoneum be too much dilated, and wind extends the Navel, make a Cataplaſm in red Wine, with equal parts of the Powder of the Seeds of Cumin, Lawrel-berries, and the meal of Lupins, and apply it to the Navel; or make a bag of the Seeds of Cumin, and Celtick-Spike boyled in red Wine, and apply it to the Navel: afterwards apply Aſtringents, and a Bolſter, and bind it on with a ſwaith. But if the Peritoneum be Burſten, you muſt firſt reduce the Guts, and afterwards uſe thoſe Medicines which are propoſed in the foregoing Chapter, and you muſt apply a Bolſter to the Navel, and bind it on ſtrait with a ſwaith, to prevent the falling out of the Guts again.

Take

Take of Cypreſs-nuts, Frankincenſe, Myrrh, Maſtich, Sarcocole, Alom, and Iſing-glaſs, each one dram, with the whites of Eggs make a Cataplaſm; or you may apply to the Navel Mint beaten with the white of an Egg, and you may give the Child ſuch Medicines as are proper for Ruptures, as one ſcruple of Comfry root. Or,

Take of the root of Comfry, red Coral, Maſtich, Shepherds-purſe, each one dram, make a Powder.

If the Navel be Ulcerated, the cure muſt be ordered, as ſhall be ſaid in the following Chapter, and to the Navel muſt be applied Oyl of Roſes, wherein Ceruſs waſhed has been rubbed, or the Plaiſter called *Gryſeum.*

Chap. XXVIII. *Of an Inflamation of the Navel.*

THe Navel is sometimes inflamed in Infants, chiefly after the Abscission, for by reason of the pain, especially when the Ligature is not rightly made; and by reason of an injury from the external air, the Blood flows to it, and occasions an inflamation; it may be known by the swelling, hardness, redness, heat, and pulsation.

If care be taken of this inflamation at first, it is easily cured, otherwise a Fever usually happens, which endangers the Child. If it turn to an Abscess it often kills.

As to the cure, as in other inflamations, so here, The pain must be mitigated, and the Fluxion stopped, and that which flowed in must be discussed; apply the following Cataplasm to ease the pain.

Take of Mallows boyled and bruised one ounce, of Barly-meal, half an ounce, of Lupins,

pins, and Fenugreek, each two drams, with a sufficient quantity of Oyl of Roses, make Cataplasm: Or,

Take of Coltick Spike, half an ounce, of Turpentine three ounces; with Oyl of sweet Almonds, make an Ointment.

To repel the Blood, use the following:

Take of the Powder of Frankincense one dram, of Acacia and Fleabane, each half a dram, with the white of an Egg, make a Cataplasm, to be applied to the Navel. Suppuration must be hindred as much as is possible; but if it will come to Suppuration, use the following.

Take of Turpentine half an ounce, the yolk of one Egg, Oyle of Roses two ounces, mingle them.

Chap. XXIX. *Of the falling of the Fundament.*

THe falling of the Fundament ſometimes happens to Children, either by reaſon of the looſeneſs of the Muſcle which ſhuts it, or by the too great moiſture, and ſoftneſs of it, which frequently follow upon a looſeneſs; or it ſometimes happens by the too great endeavours in going to Stool, or in a Teneſmus.

It is eaſily known, but whether it proceeds from too great moiſture, and from humours following to the Belly, or from too great endeavours in going to Stool, may be eaſily known, by the By-ſtanders. If it proceed from too great endeavours in going to Stool, it is eaſily cured, if it be taken in time; for the longer it is out of its place, the more it is altered, and the more difficultly put up: but if it proceed from too great moiſture, it is difficultly cured, eſpecially if a looſeneſs accompany it; for

for it can ſcarce be perfectly cured, till the Flux be ſtopped: beſides Medicines that are neceſſary are not eaſily retained, and the vertue of them is apt to be ſpoiled by the Excrements.

The whole cure conſiſts in putting up the Fundament, and retaining it in its place; it ought therefore to be preſently put up; but if it be ſo ſwell'd that it cannot eaſily be put up, it muſt firſt be fomented with a decoction of Mallows and Marſh-mallows, and anointed with the Oyl of white Lillies; or the Infant muſt ſit in a bath made of the ſame Herbs; and afterwards the Fundament muſt be retained in its place by aſtringent Medicines.

Take of red Roſes, Balauſtines, Cypreſs-nuts, Pomgranate-peel, each half an ounce, of Sumach, Frankincenſe, and Maſtich, each two drams; boyl them in rough Wine, and foment the Anus with a ſponge dipt in it.

After the Fomentation, uſe the following Powder:

Take of red Roſes, and Balauſtines, each half a dram, of Frankincenſe, Maſtich, and Myrrh, each one ſcruple, make a Powder, put it in Cotton, and apply it to the Fundament; or you may make a fume of the Powder.

But

But becauſe it cannot well be received by the Child, fume rags dipt in Alom-water, and apply them to the Anus; and leſt it ſhould fall down again, the Child muſt keep its Legs together: and if they are very young, their Legs muſt be bound with a ſwaith.

Chap. XXX. *Of the Stone in the Bladder.*

THe Stone is frequently generated in Childrens Bladders, and very ſeldom in their Reins; whereas, on the contrary, old Men are generally afflicted with the Stone in the Kidneys.

The Stone in the Bladder in Children is chiefly generated by Milk, and if it be impure, not only Stones but alſo other Diſeaſes are generated; but all impure Milk does not breed the Stone, but only that which is made of groſs and viſcid Meats, and of ſuch as are apt to breed the Stone, eſpecially if the Child ſuck greedily, and burthen the Stomach with thoſe things that generate crudities: But becauſe

cauſe we ſee many Children fed with Milk, and with Pap, and yet are not troubled with the Stone, other Cauſes muſt be added, namely firſt, ſome weakneſs of the Liver and Stomach, upon which account, the Meat is not well concocted, and that which is unprofitable is not ſeperated, but much of the earthy, and Stone making Juice remains in the Chyle, and moreover the hot intemperies of the Reins is a cauſe.

As ſoon as there is any rudiment of a Stone, new Matter gathers about it daily, and grows to it; but Boys are more ſubject to the Stone, than Girls, becauſe the urinary paſſages in Women is ſhorter, and more open than in Men; and therefore the Matter which is apt to produce the Stone is eaſier ejected in Women.

You may know the Stone in Children by the following Signs; they make water with pain, and oft render it drop by drop, yea, often the Urine is quite ſuppreſſed, and that Urine which is evacuated is ſometimes clear as water, ſometimes as white as Milk, or like Whey, and ſometimes ſome Blood is evacuated with the Urine, and Sand appears with the Urine; Moreover Infants perceive an itching in the

the virile Member, and therefore they frequently ſcratch it, and at length there is ſometimes an erection.

The Stone in the Bladder is a very deſperate Diſeaſe; for tho' it does not preſently kill, yet if it be not preſently cured, it increaſes daily, and afterwards it cannot be remedied any other way, than by cutting or extraction of the Stone, which is very dangerous; for if the Stone be large, Children many times dye as well as grown People.

If from the difficulty of Urine, and other ſigns it appear, that the Child is diſpoſed to the Stone, we muſt endeavour all we can to prevent the breeding of it; and therefore the Stomach muſt not be filled with too much Meat, and the Nurſe and Infant muſt abſtain from all Meats, that are groſs and viſcid, and apt to generate the Stone, and the Belly muſt be always kept looſe, and the breeding of the Stone muſt be prevented by external and internal Medicines; and therefore a Bath muſt be prepared for the Infant, made of Mallows, Marſhmallows, Pellitory of the Wall, Parſly, Dill, and of the ſeeds of Flax and Fenugreek. After the Bath, the parts about the Bladder muſt be anointed with Ointment

ment of Marſh-mallows, and Oyls of white Lillies and Scorpions, and a Cataplaſm muſt be afterwards applied, made of green Pellitory of the Wall boyled in the Oyl of white Lillies, and Camomile, and give the Child a ſcruple or two of the Powder of Crabs-eyes, or of white Amber, or of Goats-blood prepared in Parſly-water: and it may be uſeful ſometimes to give half a dram of Cyprean Turpentine.

Chap. XXXI. *Of the difficulty, and retention of the Urine.*

SOmetimes Children render their Urine with difficulty and pain, and often by drops, and ſometimes it is quite ſtopt. In Children there are two cauſes of this, namely that groſs humour whereof the Stone is generated, which alſo occaſions a Stranguary and diſury, and then the Stone which occaſions a ſuppreſſion of Urine: the cauſes which generate this groſs humour, are groſs and viſcid Milk, Pap made of Flower and Milk, and Cheeſe.

The

The retention of the Urine plainly appears, if there be a difficulty of Urine, it may be known by being rendred by drops, and by the crying of the Child, and the Urine is groſs and turbid: if there be a Stone, that may be found by the Catheter, and thereby it may be removed from the Orifice of the Bladder, to make a paſſage for the Urine.

This is a very dangerous Diſeaſe; for if it proceed from groſs Matter, it will turn to the Stone, if it be not timely removed. If the Suppreſſion of Urine proceed from the Stone, it is as dangerous as the Stone it ſelf, and ſuppreſſion of the Urine it ſelf is dangerous, eſpecially in Children, becauſe no natural evacuation in them can be ſuppreſſed without danger.

The cure therefore muſt be begun early, and it is in a manner the ſame with that which was propoſed in the foregoing Chapter of the Stone, namely the cauſes of the difficulty, or ſuppreſſion of the Urine muſt be removed; therefore care muſt be taken in the firſt place, that the Nurſe and Child uſe ſuch Meats, which do not conduce to the production of the humour that generates the Stone, and then Medicines muſt be given

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that purge theſe humours, as Honey of Roſes ſolutive, Caſſia and Turpentine: afterwards Baths, Fomentations, and Unctions made of thoſe things, which are propoſed in the foregoing Chapter; and let ſuch Medicines be taken inwardly as are mentioned there; for thoſe which can expel the Stone can carry off the humour that generates it; and the water of Sea-graſs, Reſt-harrow, Filipendula, and a decoction of Vetches are uſeful.

If the Stone obſtruct the Orifice of the Bladder, it muſt be removed thence by laying the Child upon its Back, and ſhaking its Legs, or by the Catheter.

Chap. XXXII. *Of Incontinence of Urine.*

CHildren when they are very Young, and when they lye in the Cradle, and know not what is filthy or neat, make Water in their Cloaths, and ſo by cuſtom, they ſometimes do ſo, when they are grown up in ſleep, and ſome alſo when they are awake; for the Muſcle that ſhuts the Oriſice of the Bladder is accuſtomed to let the Urine go, when it is irritated by the quantity of it. But ſometimes there is alſo a weakneſs of the Muſcle, proceeding from a Cold, and moiſt Intemperies of it, contracted from abundance of groſs and cold Humours, which are in the tender Age; or it may proceed from an Obſtruction, and Compreſſion of the Nerve of the Sphincter, and ſometimes a Stone hinders the ſhutting of the Bladder.

This Diſeaſe is not eaſily known in Infants; for then it is reckoned to proceed from their tender Age, and when

they are a little grown, it may proceed from cuſtom: But if it be from the Stone, it may be found by the Signs of the Stone.

If the occaſion be cuſtom, it moſt commonly goes off, in time of its own accord; for they being aſhamed of it, reſtrain it: But if the cuſtom grow to a habit, or if ſome Diſeaſe be joined with it, it ſeldom leaves them as long as they live. If it proceed from the Stone, it cannot be cured, till the Stone is taken away.

If it proceed from an ill cuſtom, Children muſt be admoniſhed to make Water often. If it proceed from a cold and moiſt Intemperies, ſuch things muſt be uſed as alter it, and the Flegmatic Humour muſt dried and carried off, and the Nurſes Diet muſt be hot and dry, and ſhe muſt eat with her Meat, Sage, Hyſſop, Marjoram, Fennel, and Savory, The Child muſt not drink much, and care muſt be taken, that its Belly be kept open, and the Region of the Bladder muſt be anointed with Oyl of Orris, and the like, or a Bath muſt be prepared of Sulphur, Nitre, and Oak-Leaves, unleſs ſome Natural, Sulphurous, or Alom bath can be had; and let the following Powder be given. *Take*

Take of an Hog, or Boar's Bladder dried, the Testicles of a Hare dried, the Throat of a Cock dried, each half an ounce, of Acorns, two Scruples, of the Leaves of Catmint, and Mace, each one Scruple; make a Powder, give a Scruple, or half a dram, in the Water of Oak-Leaves.

Chap. XXXIII. *Of the Galling of Children.*

IT frequently happens, that the Skin of the Hips, and the parts there about, in Children, is fretted off, which occasions pain, and makes them restless. It is caused by the Accimony of the Urine, when the Linnen is not often changed; for if they are kept clean, and the Linnen often changed, this seldom happens: But those Children that have an Acridurine, and are fat, are most Obnoxious to it.

It is easily Cured, but if it be let alone, it occasions Ulcers in those parts; therefore the Children must be often washed, and cleansed with a Bath made

of Mallows, marſh Mallows, Pellitory, Roſes, and Bran, and after the Bath, the parts may be ſprinkled, or touched with a Rag, filled with white Pompholix; or a fine Powder may be made, with Lytharge of Silver, Roſes, Frankincenſe, and Burnt-Alom, or the part may be anointed with the Oyntment called Drapompholigos.

Chah. XXXIV. *Of the* Rickets.

THis Diſeaſe began about ſixty Years ago, in the Weſt of *England*, it ſeizes Children when they are about half an Year old. The proportion of the parts is Irregular. The Head is bigger than ordinary, ſo is the Face; the Wit is ſharper than is uſual in ſuch an Age, the Members are thin and waſted; the Skin is looſe; the Bones are moſt commonly bowed, and the Jovnts knotted. The Breaſt is narrow and ſharp; the Ribs are knotted, and the Belly is big. Theſe things are obſerved outwardly.

As

As to the inward parts, the Liver is larger than uſual, the Stomach and Bowels are larger, than in thoſe that are well; the Meſentery is affected with Glanduls, that are larger than ordinary, the Lungs are ſtuff'd and ſwell'd, and ſometimes Purulent, and often ſtick to the Pleura. The Jugular Veins, and the Carotide Arteries are ſometimes larger then they ſhould be. All the parts are weak, and unfit for motion; and ſuch Children will Play only ſitting, and do not care to ſtand: And at length, the Head cannot be ſuſtained by the weak Neck.

Tho' this Diſeaſe is not commonly deadly, yet the Symptoms growing to a height, it ſometimes degenerates into a Conſumption, hectic Fever, Dropſy of the Lungs, or an Aſcites, and ſo at length is deadly.

The ſooner it comes, the worſe it is, if it be not Cured before Children are five Years old, they are ever after very Sickly. An Itch coming upon this Diſeaſe, much conduces to the Cure.

As to the Cure, we muſt begin with Purging; becauſe moſt commonly, there is abundance of Flegmatick Humours heap'd up in the Belly, and the Bowels are frequently afflicted with Scrophulous Tumours.

If the Belly be bound, or the Bowels troubled with Wind, or Gripes, Gliſters muſt be uſed frequently, which muſt not be only Solutive, but ſometimes Alterative, and Corroborative, for inſtance.

Take of the Leaves of Mallows, one handful, of the Flowers of Melilot, Camomile, and Elder, each one Pugil, of the Seeds of Aniſe, and Fennel bruiſed, each half a dram, boyl them in a ſufficient quantity of new Goats-Milk; to four, five, or ſix ounces of the ſtrained Liquor, add of brown Sugar, and Syrup of Violets and Roſes, each one ounce, make a Gliſter, inject it warm a good while after Eating.

Corroborative Gliſters may be make in the following manner.

Take of freſh Stone, Horſ-dung, one ounce and an half, of the Flowers of Roſemary, and Sage, each one Pugil, of Juniper-berries, two drams, of the Seeds of Aniſe, and Fennel, each half a dram, infuſe them cloſe and warm in a ſufficient quantity of Whey. In four ounces of the ſtrained Liquor, diſſolve one ounce of brown Sugar, and ſix drams of freſh Butter; mingle them, make a Gliſter. There may be alſo added, if it ſeem convenient, ſix drams of Manna.

If the Stomach be burthened with vitious Humours, and they tend upwards, Vomits may be given: But in the Preſcription of them, reſpect muſt be had to the tender Age, and they ſhould rather conſiſt of Salt of Vitriol, and the Wine of Squills, than of ſtybeat Medicines; for it is not ſafe to give theſe to Infants, for fear of Convulſions.

Give of Wine or Oxymel of Squills, half an ounce, or an ounce; half an hour after, give a large quantity of Poſſet drink, and provoke Vomitting with the Finger, and let it be repeated now and then.

Some days after Vomitting, or if Vomittnig be not to be uſed, gentle Purging muſt be inſtituted, and repeated by intervals. As,

Take of the Auguſtan Syrup, or of Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb, ſix drams, or an ounce, of Cream of Tartar, ten or fifteen grains, mingle them, let them be taken early in the morning, either by themſelves, or in a draught of Poſſet drink.

If the Sick be affected with Worms, or the King's-Evil, the following Bolus may be given by intervals.

Take of Mercurius Dulcis, from ſix to ten grains, Roſin of Jallap or Scammony, two or four grains, of the Chymical Oyl of

Juniper, one drop, make a Powder, which may be made into a Bolus with the Pap of a roaſted Apple; let it be taken early in the morning.

After gentle Purging, if the Sick be of a Sanguine conſtitution, Blood-letting is of uſe. Iſſues are alſo very effectual in this Diſeaſe, eſpecially an Iſſue made betwixt the firſt and ſecond Vertebra of the Neck. Beſides Purging and Chyrurgical Remedies, Specific altering Medicines are to be uſed; to which ſometimes Diureticks, and Diaphoreticks are to be added. The Specific Remedies, that are found moſt effectual to cure this Diſeaſe, are either ſimple or compound. Among Simples the following are moſt approved; Wood of Gujacum, and its Bark, Saſſafras, Lentisk-wood, Roſemary, the knotty part of Firr, the Roots of China, and Sarſaparilla, the three Sanders, the Roots of Oſmund Royal, or rather the Cloves of the Roots, the Roots of Sea-fern, or rather the Buds of them. Graſs-roots, the Roots of Aſparagus, Eringo, Succory, Burdock, the Barks of the Roots of Capers, the Capillary Herbs, and chiefly Trichomanes, Ceterach, Wall-rue, Harts-tongue, Liverwort, Male-ſpeedwell, Agrimony, Brooklime,

lime, Watercreſſes, the Leaves and Flowers of Sage; Roſemary, Bettony, dead Nettle, and of Tamarisk. Alſo Steel prepared, or its Salt, or Vitriol, Tartar, Caſtor, Flowers of Sulphur, Earth Worms, Millepedes prepared, and the like, whereof Compoſitions may be made in the following manner:

Take of the Cloves of the Roots of Oſmund-Royal, or the Roots of Sea-fern, or the Twigs of the Roots of it, ſcarcely ſprung above ground, one handful, boil them in a pint of Milk, or Spring-water, to the conſumption of a third part, let the ſtrained Liquor with Sugar be drank twice or thrice a day.

Take of the Leaves of Tea, one dram, of the Flowers of Sage and Bettony, each half a dram, put them in a convenient Veſſel, and pour on them a pint of boiling water, let them ſtand cloſe and warm about an hour; ſweeten the ſtrained Liquor with Sugar, and let it be drank in the ſame manner as the former.

Take of Lentisk-wood, Roſemary, of the Roots of Sarſaparilla, flowering Fern, or male-fern, each three ounces, of the Herbs Agrimony, Maiden-hair, Speedwell, Harts-tongue, Sage, Bettony, each two handfuls, of the tops of Fern and Tamarisk, each two handfuls, boil them in four Gallons of Ale, till one is conſumed; when it has done work-

ing in the Veſſel, put into a bag two hundred Millepedes waſhed in white Wine, and gently bruiſed, of Juniper-berries, two ounces, of Nutmegs ſliced, number two, hang the bag in the Veſſel, and put a piece of Steel in it to make it ſink. If there be any ſuſpicion of the Scurvy, you may add of Water-creſſes and Brooklime, each two handfuls, after a fortnight, let it be drunk for the ordinary drink.

But the Medicine, which is moſt approved in this Diſeaſe, is *Ens veneris*, five or ſix grains of it may be taken every Night at Bedtime in half a ſpoonful of Syrup of Gilliflowers.

If the Lungs are ſtopped with viſcid Humours, as happens often, and the Meſentery with ſcrophulous Glands, three or four drops of Balſom of Sulphur mixed with Sugar-candy powdered, may be given Morning and Evening.

Note, Steel muſt not be given in Coughs, Pluriſes, a ſtoppage of the Lungs, nor when there is a Hectic Fever.

The Bath water is very proper, and is excellent to take off the ſwelling of the Belly; the following artificial Bath is much commended. Place the Sick in a large Veſſel, and put round him warm Barley Fermented, which has been a while

while infuſed in boiled water, as is uſually done for making Beer, cover him well, and let him abide in it to provoke ſweat.

Regard muſt be had to the Symptoms coming upon this Diſeaſe, the moſt frequent whereof is a Looſeneſs: for the cure of which, gentle Purgers, as an infuſion of Rhubarb, Tamarinds, and Sanders, or a Bolus made of them is of uſe, and ſometimes aſtringents and gentle Opiats may be uſed; but Purging muſt go before. Sometimes immoderate ſweating afflicts the child, which if it follow a Feveriſh Fit is critical, and ought not to be raſhly ſtopt: but if it flow in ordinately, it is a ſign, that the Body is oppreſſed with ill Humours; therefore this ſort of ſweat muſt be corrected by a gentle Purge, eſpecially with Rhubarb. Apperitives alſo, and ſuch things as help Concoction muſt not be omitted.

Breeding of the Teeth difficultly is familiar to this Diſeaſe, and often occaſions a Fever; in which caſe, gentle evacuations, eſpecially by Gliſters, muſt be made; and ſometimes it is neceſſary to cut the *Gums*, to make way for the Teeth, and to apply a Bliſter behind the Ears; and if there be great pain and watchings,

Hyp-

Hypnoticks muſt be uſed, as a dram or two of Diacodium in a ſpoonful of Cowſlip water.

External things muſt be uſed, as Exerciſes of all ſorts, and if the Child be able, walking frequently, if not, he muſt Play ſitting, or be carried about in the Nurſes Arms, or the like. Friſtions are alſo good in this caſe, with warm Flannel the Parts to be rubbed are the Spine, which is primarly affected, and the Muſcular parts: but you muſt not rub the Bones where they ſtick out, the Concave parts of the Bones, you muſt.

Ligatures are alſo of uſe, which are to be made above the Knee, and above the Elbow; but they ought to be ſoft and looſe. Boots are alſo of uſe: but you muſt take care that they preſs a little upon the Protuberant part of the Bone, and ſcarce touch the Cavity. Bodice are alſo to be uſed, to keep the Body up-right. Swinging is alſo neceſſary.

A Fomentation of all ſorts of Wine, and common *Aqua Vitæ* is alſo very good for this purpoſe to corroberate the nervous Parts, which muſt be uſed for the weak Parts, and eſpecially for the Spine: which being done, the Parts muſt be anointed with Oyl, or ſome proper Oint-

Ointment, which we ſhall mention by and by; and inſtead of Wine, the following Decoction may be uſed.

Take of the Roots of Oſmund Royal, or of Male-fern, three ounces, of the Leaves of Bettony, Sage, Roſemary, Marjoram, Water-creſſes, each one handful, of the Flowers of Cammomile, Melilot, and Elder, each one pugil, of the Berries of Lawrel, and Juniper, each half an ounce; boil them in a ſufficient quantity of Fountain water to a quart, add of white Wine, or of common Aqua Vitæ, one pint. Keep the ſtrained Liquor for uſe.

Take of the Leaves of Elder, Lawrel, Marjorum, Sage, Roſemary, Bettony, and the tops of Lavender; each two handfuls, of the Berries of Juniper, and Lawrel, each one ounce; cut them and bruiſe them, and put them into a pot, with three pound of May Butter, or of Freſh Butter, and add to them half a pint of Aqua Vitæ, and while the ſtrained Liquor is hot, add half an ounce of Oyl of Nutmegs by expreſſion, and one dram of Peruvian Balſom, mix them, make an Ointment. Inſtead of May Butter, Beef Marrow, or Deers Suet, and Oyl of Worms, or Oyl of Foxes; each one pound and an half may be uſed. The Ointment muſt be applied warm, before a hot Fire, and the Parts

muſt

muſt be rubbed with a warm hand, till they are dry.

If the Belly be hard and ſwelled, the following Ointment muſt be applied.

Take of the Oyls of Capers, Worm-wood, and Elder, each one ounce, of the Ointment above preſcribed, one ounce and an half; of Gumm Ammoniacum diſſolved in Vinegar, half an ounce, make a Linement whilſt the Ointments are applied to the Hypochondres, the Bowels muſt be handled by the Nurſe.

If the Lungs are affected, the Breaſt muſt be anointed with ſome pectoral Ointment, or with the Ointment of Marſhmallows, and at the time of Unction, a little Oyl of Nutmegs by expreſſion may be mixed with it.

Chap. XXXV. *Of Childrens Waſting.*

THough the waſting of Children may be referred generally to the Diſeaſes of Children, yet I think it neceſſary to mention it here; becauſe Children

dren wax extreamly Lean, without any manifeſt cauſe, whereas the adult ſeldom grow Lean, but by reaſon of a Fever, a Conſumption, or ſome other manifeſt Diſeaſe. Perhaps it may happen by a fault in the Milk, or for want of Milk; and ſometimes Children waſt much with one Nurſe, but being remove to another, thrive well. Worms may be alſo the cauſe, for they deſtroy the nouriſhment; and ſo ſufficient Blood cannot be generated for the nouriſhment of the Body; and if Blood ſhould be generated, and tranſmitted thro' the Veins to the whole Body, yet if there are Worms in the Back, Arms, Legs, and almoſt over the whole Body, and there are ſo ſometimes; the nouriſhment will be devoured by them. Theſe Worms are very ſmall, and are bred in the Skin, and the Heads of them appear like black hairs upon Friction in a Bath; they are generated by vitious Matter ſhut up in the Capillary Veins, turned into Worms, when tranſpiration is hindred.

If the waſting be occaſioned by a fault in the Milk, the Milk muſt be amended; if Worms in the Bowels are the cauſe, Medicines preſcribed in the Chapter of

Worms

Worms muſt be uſed. If ſmall Worms in the Back, Arms, and Legs are the cauſe, the Children muſt be bathed, and Honey muſt be mixed with the Bath, and the Muſculous parts muſt be rubbed with a Liniment made of crumbs of Bread and Honey.

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THE PREFACE.

CHildren, if they are virtuous, are great Bleſſings; and a publick good. It is therefore the duty of Parents to inure them betimes to a Regular courſe of

of Life, nor ought Persons of the best Quality to think the guidance of their Children beneath them. For *Cornelia*, the Mother of the *Gracchi*, and *Aurelia* the Mother of *Augustus Cæsar*, were Governesses to Children; and *Cato*, tho' he kept a Tutor in his House, did himself frequently instruct his Son: So did *Augustus* his Grand-children, and the great *Theodosius* wou'd often

often ſit by the Tutor, while he was inſtructing his Son. And certainly it is beſt and ſafeſt for Parents to have their Children under their own Eye and inſpection. But above all, the Fathers Example is of greateſt force to inſtruct the Son, and his Actions Authoriſe the ſame in the Child, nor can the Father chaſtize him, for what himſelf is guilty. But to come to the

buſi-

buſineſs in hand, Parents ſhou'd endeavour as much as in them lies, to provide for the health of their Children. The Father muſt not enfeeble his body by exceſſive Drinking or any other Vice, for thereby the Child ſuffers for the Fathers fault: nor ought ſuch as have hereditary Diſeaſes to Marry. The Mother, during pregnancy, muſt obſerve a good Diet ſuitable to her Tem-

Temperament, Cuſtom, Condition, and Quality, and the right uſe of all the ſix Non-naturals. She muſt not lace her ſelf ſo cloſe as ſhe was wont to do, for ſtrait lacing hinders the growth of the Child, and often makes it either Abortive or Mis-ſhapen. If the Mother can't or will not ſuckle the Child her ſelf, care muſt be taken to procure an healthy, ſtrong, and vigorous

Nurſe

Nurſe, of an Age not under twenty five, nor above thirty five, and her Milk muſt be throughly purified after her lying in before ſhe gives ſuck; her Breaſts ought to be pretty Big, Firm, and Fleſhy, and her Nipples muſt be a little raiſed, and of a moderate Bigneſs and Firmneſs, and well perforated with many little holes; and ſhe muſt have a ſufficient quantity of

Milk

Milk for the Childs nouriſhment, and the colour of it muſt be white, and the ſmell of it muſt be ſweet and pleaſant: ſhe muſt be merry and cheerfull, and ſmile often to divert the Child.

To conclude, the young Phyſician muſt take Notice that great caution muſt be uſed in preſcribing Opiats and Vomits for Children, for many dreadful

dreadfull Symptoms have been occasion'd thereby.

From the Angel *and* Crown *in* Bazing Lane, London, January 2d. 1697.

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OF

OF
Childrens Diſeaſes.

CHAP. I.

Of the Dyet and Ordering of Children New-born.

AFter the Navel-ſtring is Cut and bound up, and the Infant is waſhed, you muſt inquire about the Conſtitution of it: to which purpoſe you muſt firſt conſider whether the Mother was healthy all the time ſhe was with Child; for that is a ſign of a healthful Child, eſpecially if the Father be alſo of a ſound Conſtitution: Afterwards you muſt mind what is the colour of the new born Infant; it is beſt when the colour

is reddiſh all over the Body, for that by degrees turns daily florid: but thoſe Children that are at firſt Florid or White, are moſt commonly of an ill temperament, Cold, Dull, and not long lived. The crying of the Child new born, ought to be loud and clear, becauſe it ſignifies plenty of Spirits, and a ſtrong breaſt: But if the Child cries low, it is a ſign that the vital ſtrength is ſmall, and the Spirits few, and the Muſcles of the Breaſt weak: You muſt more over conſider whether the magnitude, figure, paſſages, ſituaon of all the parts be as they ought; and therefore the Midwife ſhould handle it gently, and ſearch whether any thing be amiſs in any part that it may be rectified as much as may be: Let her often extend and contract the Arms and Legs, and cleanſe them from filth, and ſhe muſt ſee whether the Eyelids, the Ears, the Noſtrils, the Fundament, and Privities are as open as they ought to be, and ſhe muſt take notice of the Fingers and Toes that they do not ſtick together: She muſt put her finger into the Mouth, and cleanſe it from filth, and ſee whether the Child be Tongue-tied or no; afterwards the Child muſt be ſwaithed

[up,

up, and laid in the Cradle. *Galen* ſays that before it is cloathed, the body muſt be ſprinkled all over moderately with Salt, that the skin may be rendered thereby more denſe and ſolid than the inner parts; for he ſays, they are all equally ſoft in the Womb: But it is to be feard that the ſalt by its biteing quality ſhould occaſion itching and other inconvenienceis, and therefore this cuſtom was ſoon left off, and inſtead of it they waſhed new-born Children with Wine, and what *Galen* ſays is not agreeable to reaſon; for the skin in the Womb has a peculiar Conſtitution different from the internal parts; nor is it ſafer to thicken the skin and to hinder tranſpiration, as *Galen* ſays in another place, much leſs is the cuſtom of ſome barbarous people to be imitated, which was alſo uſed formerly in *Germany*, viz. the dipping the warm Infant from the Womb in the next Brook, that thereby it may be rendred more ſtrong and luſty, and to try the ſtrength of their Children, whom they chiefly deſign for the Wars; for without doubt none but ſtrong Children would ſurvive ſuch a dipping.

Before the Teat be offered to the Child, ſome Honey or Oyl of Almonds ought to be given it, to carry off from the ſtomach and bowels ſome filth Collected in the Womb; for a certain black and pitchy matter is contracted in the Womb, and ought to be preſently evacuated, for if it be not, fits are occaſioned, and ſome think the Child ought to be dieted three whole days with freſh Oyl of Almonds and Sugar, and others Order ſome other Woman to ſuckle, the child, till the Mothers milk is pure. The child muſt be defended from all external injuries, and it muſt be kept in an Air moderately hot; and if it be not of a very good conſtitution, an Air inclining to the contrary muſt be choſen: But reſpect muſt be had to the ſeaſons of the year. The Cradle muſt be placed where there is not too much light, and ſo as that the light of the Sun or of a Candle may be ſeen directly, and great care muſt be taken that the child be not frightned, and it muſt never be left alone, leſt it be injured, by venemous Creatures, or ſome other external injuries, which they cannot reſiſt,

ſiſt, for it is known that Scorpions, Serpents, and ſuch like Creatures have crept into Chlidrens mouths, or other wiſe injured them, or Cats by lying upon them have ſuffocated them. Let th Child lie in a Cradle by it ſelf and not with the Mother or Nurſe, till it has its hands and feet at Liberty to help it ſelf, leſt, as has been often found, it be ſuffocated by the Nurſe, or by the Bed, and the Cradle ſhould be ſo made, that it cannot eaſily be overturned by Rocking.

Infants ſhould ſleep more then they do wake, that thereby Concoction may be the better perfected, and the ſpirits invigorated, and therefore if watchings are troubleſome, ſleep muſt be endeavoured by Singing, Rocking, and offering the Teat often: but care muſt be taken that the Stomach be not over burthened with Milk

The new born Child muſt be Bathed once a day; and moderately rubbed; for ſuch frictions help Concoction, and the diſtrubution of the nouriſhment, and ſerve inſtead of exerciſe and motion, which the Infant by reaſon of its Tenderneſs cannot

undergo, and they ſtrengthen the members and make them firm. After bathing, the Infant muſt be ſwathed up, leſt it ſhould move its hands and feet too freely, and thereby diſtort the bones, which are yet very flexible, but after four months the hands and arms may be let looſe, but the whole breaſt and belly muſt be ſwathed for above a year to comfort the heart, and to defend the parts, and you muſt be ſure to cleanſe the Child often, to prevent Itching and Excoriation. And care muſt be taken that the body be kept open, which may be eaſily done if the Milk be good, and in a convenient quaintity. But if the Belly be bound, it muſt be anointed below the Navel with ſome Oyls, or emollient liniments, or an emollent gliſter muſt be injected.

Moderate crying Conduces to the evacuating the brain, to dilate and cleanſe the Lungs, and excites the Natural heat: but when it is immoderate it is wont to occaſion fluxions upon the eyes, Catarrhs, and Ruptures. It does leaſt hurt before ſucking, and and when the milk is concocted, but becauſe moſt commonly Children do not

not cry without a cauſe, but are provoked by ſomething that diſturbs them, a Prudent Mother or Nurſe will endeavour to find out what is the cauſe that that being removed, the Child may be at quiet: She will ſee whither the Linnen be foul'd for Children love to be clean, and will not ſleep quietly till filthy cloſe are removed from them: the Mother will ſee whether they are ſwaithed too hard, or whether they are not pinched by the wrinkling of the Linnen, or pricked by a pin, or whether gripes be the occaſion.

As to the nouriſhment it muſt be fed with milk for ſome months, and it may ſuck as often as it will, if it be not ſubject to a Vometing or looſneſs and provided the Stomach be not over-charged, and in ſuckling of a Child you muſt take notice to offer by turns the right and left breaſt, eſpecially after it is permitted to uſe its hands; for if you do not obſerve this, it will be accuſtomed to uſe one hand. After ſome months you may feed the Child with Pap.

But

But it is not convenient to give ſolid meats before they have their Teeth; for they cannot chew them: But after the Teeth are bred, it is convenient to accuſtom them by degrees to ſolid food; yet notwithſtanding you muſt not deny them milk, bread, pulſe boyled, and fleſh, firſt chew'd by the Nurſe may be ſometimes given them, but hard meats muſt not be allow'd. In this mixture of aliment we muſt take care, while milk is in the Stomach that no acid or auſtere thing be given, which may coagulate or corrupt the milk in the Stomach.

When the Limbs of the Infant are ſtrong, and it begins to uſe its hands and feet you muſt not too early allow of ſuch motions, much leſs muſt you put them upon their feet too ſoon, as ſome unskillfull Nurſes do, and by that means crook their Legs but when they are able to ſtand upon their Legs, they muſt be ſomewhat ſuſtained by the Leading-ſtrings and afterwards that they may be accuſtomed to go alone, you muſt put them into running-Chairs, ſuch as are common in Families, and ſuffer them to puſh them along themſelves, and by this

ſort of playing exerciſe, they will be accuſtomed to their feet, and learn to go, and to ſtop themſelves: But when they begin to go without help, they muſt not be left alone, and to prevent all danger it is beſt to put roll's about their heads. As to bathing, a Child new born ought to be waſhed every day, but from the third month, to the ſeventh month till they are weaned twice a week. If the Child be apt to uſe its left hand, you muſt bind it up and leave the right free, that by frequent uſe it may become agile and ſtrong.

The Child muſt not be weaned before it has all its Teeth, for till then it cannot chew ſolid Meats; beſides, in breeding the Teeth, eſpecially the Dog-Teeth, Children are ſubject to Fevers, pains of the Gums, and other Symptoms, and it is to be fear d that weaning them encreaſes their miſery. But here can be no certain time ſet for weaning Children; for thoſe that are brisk may be ſooner weaned, and thoſe that are weak may ſuck longer, and ſometimes Children are to be weaned before they ought, by reaſon the Nurſe or Mother are ſick, or have conceived; and there-

fore

fore ſome are weaned in the tenth month, and ſome in the twelfth, and yet it is moſt convenient that the Child ſuck a year and an half, or two years; and it is proper to diet them with milk a little longer; for the parts being ſtrengthened by this agreeable aliment, partake of the benefit of it for the whole life. but at what time ſoever the Child is weaned, unuſual meats are not ſuddenly to be offered to it; it ought therefore to be accuſtomed to them by degrees while it does Suck; for all ſudden changes are dangerous, and a Man is offended by good Meats, if he be not accuſtomed to them; therefore Pape and Chicken-broath are firſt to be given, and when they have been weaned a while, Pulſe, and fleſh of eaſie digeſtion and good juice, firſt chewed by the Mother or the Nurſe. It is better ſo wean a Child in the Spring or Autumn, than in the Summer or Winter, leaſt to the alteration of the body, which is occaſioned by the new diet, another proceeding from the heat or cold of the ambient air be added to it, and ſo the Child be prejudiced: Some Women think, and not without Reaſon, that it is better to wean a Child at the increaſe

of

of the Moon, than at the decreaſe: and becauſe it ſometimes happens, that Children cannot be drawn from the Teat by any means, the Papes muſt be anointed with the juice of Wormwood, or with the following Liniment.

Take of Honey two Drams, of Aloes half a Dram, of the juice of Wormwood one dram.

But theſe things muſt not be uſed too much, leaſt the Lips and Gums of the Children ſhould be inflam'd, or the Stomach hurt: and becauſe ſometimes ſome Children diſlike Honey and ſweet things, you may anoint the Papes with them, and ſo cauſe an averſion: but the beſt way of weaning them is for the Mother or Nurſe to get out of ſight; for if the Chidren do not ſee them they will not cry for the Breaſt.

As to the Diet of Children that are wean'd till they come to be ſeven years old, it ought to be very different from that of the adult; for Children are yet weak, and their bodies tender, and ſo cannot eaſily bear errors in diet: at this age they ought to be fed often, and ſo much meat ought to be given them, as

may

may not only ſuffice for their nouriſhment, but for their growth alſo, as *Hippocrates* rightly obſerves, Children ſays he, are leaſt able to bear Hunger, and among ſuch thoſe eſpecially that are of a quick Wit.

As to the Paſſions of Mind, we muſt endeavour that Children be not violently moved with Anger; or affected with Sorrow, nor Frighted; for theſe violent Paſſions of the mind make great impreſſions upon the Body, and ſo occaſion the falling Sickneſs and other Diſeaſes. Iniquity is connatural to Infants, and they are more prone to Evil than to Good, we muſt not therefore indulge them too much, but from their tender years we muſt ſo endeavour to moderate all the Faculties and Affections of their Soules, that they my be obedient to Reaſon; for in this Age the foundation of a good Life is to be laid. Do we not ſee that young Lyons and Bears, when they are young, can be made ſo tame, as to obey the very nod of the Keepers; whereas if you let them alone till they are grown up, they will for ever after remain Fierce and Wild, why then ſhould not the mind of a Child be ſo tamed, as to obey Reaſon, and

and to harken to advice: but there are not the appearances of all the affections in the firſt years; anger ſhews it ſelf firſt by crying and the like; and therefore you ſhould endeavour to nip this animoſity in the bud, and they that will not be reclaimed by admonition, muſt be diſciplined by the rod, that in time to come they may be fit to perform the Offices of a Man: Play muſt be allowed them to moderate their affections, and indeed this age can ſcarce do any thing ſeriouſly, only you muſt take care that their play does not injure their bodies; ſuch exerciſes muſt be allowed as are agreable to their years, and they muſt not be bred up in ſloath; for it being neceſſary that they ſhould be plentifully fed, as has been ſaid, unleſs they uſe exerciſe, the nouriſhment will not be well diſtributed to all the body, and the native heat will be ſuppreſſed; In this Age they muſt be often waſhed: They that converſe with them muſt take a ſpecial care that nothing blaſphemous, ſcurillous, or immodeſt be ſaid or done, ſo as to give an ill example to them: About the fixth year of their age, they ſhould be put to Schoole to a Maſter, who is to inſtruct them in all things neceſſary to a good Life.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of the Diſeaſes and Symptoms of Infants in General.

WHat ever diligence has been uſed for the right ordering of the Diet of Infants, yet notwithſtanding they are often ſubject to Diſeaſes; for that blood which was wont to be evacuated every month, and thoſe vitious humours that were wont to be carried off with it, being detained nine whole months in the Womb, it may eaſily happen that the Child be injured there by, eſpecially all Mothers being not equally healthful, and beſides many great errors being committed in Diet, many vitious humours are communicated to the Fetus with the nouriſhment; all which, tho not always, diſorder Children in the Womb, and ſometimes after they are Born, occaſion various Diſeaſes and Symptoms; and ſometimes the Child is injured in the Birth, or by the cuting of the Navel ſtring, or by the change of place; for when it was in the Womb,

it was encompaſſed with peculiar coverings, fleſh, membrans, and humours all warm and ſoft.

The Diſeaſes and Symptoms of Children are many, ſome common with the adult, which being added by ſome Authors to Treatiſes of Childrens Diſeaſes makes them bulky; and therefore I will here paſs them by, and treat only of ſuch as are proper and familiar with them.

In the cure of Infants a ſpecial regard is to be had to the Methods and Medicines, for Children by reaſon of the weakneſs of their bodies, cannot undergo ſevere methods or ſtrong Medicines: They do not well bear bleeding, nor ſtrong Purges, but where purging is required, a Suppoſitory ought to be uſed, or a Gliſter muſt be injected. For inſtance.

Take of the leaves of Violets, and Mallows, each one handful, of the Flowers of Camomile, and Violets, each one pugil: boyl them in a ſufficient quantity of fountain water. Take of the ſtrained liquor four or five ounces, according to the age, and add to it of Syrup of Roſes ſolutive, half a ounce, ſix drams, or an ounce of oyl of Violets, half an ounce, make a Gliſter:

Take

Take of the Whey of Goats-milk a ſufficient quantity, add to it of Syrup of Succory with Rubarb, or of Honey, or of Syrup of Roſes ſolutive ſix Drams, of Oyl of Violets half an ounce, make a Gliſter.

But if there be occaſion for other Purges they are moſt conveniently given to the Nurſe or Mother; for the purgative quality is imparted by the Milk to the Child; or lenitive purges may given to Children, reſpect being had to their age, as Syrup of *Roſes* ſolutive, Syrup of *Succory* with *Rhubarb*, *Caſſia*, *Manna*, or the like.

CHAP. III.

Of the Fevers of Children.

THE firſt indication incuring Childrens Fevers is to prepare well the acid, that it may be the eaſier ejected, but this preparation muſt not be endeavoured by Sudorificks, properly ſo call'd, that is ſuch as heat the body, which are by no means to be uſed for Infants or Children; but ſuch things as abſorbe the acid, and gently reſtrain the

Eubli-

Ebullition, are to be uſed the chief of theſe are Crabs-Eyes and Claws, Oyſter-ſhells, Cuttle-bones, Egg-ſhells, Coral, Coraline, Pearl, Mother of Pearl, both the Bezoarſtones, Hearts-horn burnt, burnt Ivory, the Bone of a Stags heart, Shavings of Harts horn, Bolearmonick, Seald-earth, Blood-ſtone, and the like, and among compounds, compound powder of Crabs Claws, the Goaſtone, and confection of Hyacinth.

Take of compound powder of Crabs Claws, and of Pearl prepared, each one dram, mingle them, make a powder to be divided into ſix equal parts. Or,

Take ſimple powder of Crabs-Claws one dram, of Crabs-Eyes prepared two ſcruples, of Cochinel ſix grains mix them, make a fine powder to be divided into ſix Papers; let one be taken as ſoon as may be, and another two hours after, and afterwards let one be taken every fourth hour for the firſt two days, unleſs the Child be aſleep: but let the Powders be taken in a ſpoonful of the following Julep, and give a ſpoonful preſently after.

Take

Take of the Aqualactis Alexiteria four Ounces, of black Cherry Water, each two Ounces, of compound Peony and Epidemick Water, each two Drams, of pearled Sugar half an Ounce; mingle them, make a Julep. Or,

Take of Sweet Almonds blanched, number ten, beat them in a Morter, and pour upon them gently half a pint of Barly water, or of Aqualactis Alexiteria; ſtrain it and add ſix Drams of ſimple Cinnamon water, half an Ounce of White Sugar; mingle them make a julep.

Sometimes I am wont to uſe, other things being omitted, a julep that hath much Pearl in it, but I order that the Glaſs ſhould be well ſhook, before it be poured out.

Take of Black Cherry water, four Ounces, of the Water of all the Citron two Ounces, of Aquamirabilis, and prepared Pearl, each two Drams, of White Sugar half an Ounce; mingle them, make a Pearl julep, give three ſpoonfuls at a time.

But

But if the Child be troubled with a Cough, give half a ſpoonful of ſome Pectoral mixture, or Linctus, and let him take leſs of the Powders above preſcribed.

Take of the Powder of Coraline, and ſimple Crabs claws, each one Dram and an half, of the Syrups of Maiden-hair and Marſh-mallows, each one Ounce, balſom of Tolu half an Ounce, of red Popy-water half an Ounce, mingle them.

Bolearmonek is often properly mixed with ſuch things to good purpoſe, it powerfully ſtops Cattarhs flowing upon the Lungs. The juice of Penny-royal heated, and ſweetened with Sugar-candy, is alſo better than moſt other remedies. Oyl of Sweet-almonds is very good, if Children can take it, ſo is Brimſtone and the Flowers of it.

The foreſaid Powders are to be repeated ſeldom, or often, according to the degree of the Symptoms: but it is here to be noted, the Gripes, Reſtleſſneſs, and Watchings of Children, are as eaſily appeaſed by teſtaceous Powders as Pains and Watchings by Narcoticks in grown people.

The

The third day, unless the *Small-Pox*, *Measles*, or *Scarlet-Fever* appear, I order a Child of one year old to be purged in the following manner.

Take of Syrup of Succory with Rubarb two Drams, of choice Rubarb powder'd fifteen Grains, or a Scruple, of Aqualactis Alectiteria one Dram, of small Cinnamon water thirty drops; mingle them. Or,

Take of Sweet-almonds blanched, number three, beat them in a marble Mortar, and pour upon them gently an Ounce or an Ounce and an half of Barly-water: in the strained liquor dissolve three Drams or half an Ounce of the best Manna; mingle them, and make a purging Emulsion.

Sometimes I order this or the like Plaister to be applied to the region of Navel, especially if Children are troubled with Worms.

Take of Succotrine Aloes, one Dram, of the powder of the leaves of Savin, of the tops of the lesser Centaury, and of the Flowers of Camomile, each one Scruple, with a sufficient

ſufficient quantity of Venice Turpentine, make a Plaiſter; let the margin of it be ſpread with the Plaiſter of Cumin to make it ſtick the better, and ſometimes it may be convenient to add to the other ingredients a Scruple of Coloquintida.

There is no purging Medicine more proper for Children, and more innocent than Rubarb, it gently and ſafely evacuats the matter occaſioning the Fever, and gently purges off the Humours, that burthen the Stomach and whole Body, and it ſtrengthens, wherefore it is very proper for Infants, Children big bellied Women, Old Men, and ſuch as have been weakned by Diſeaſes.

After the Purge hath done working, ſome Powder like the former muſt be given in the Evening, and afterwards muſt be repeated three or four times in a day at ſet times for two days, and on the third day purging muſt be uſed, and it muſt be doſed according to the operation of the former.

Theſe things being performed, the worſt Symptoms moſt commonlly ceaſe.

As to Bleeding of Children, tho it may be uſed, when the Febrile matter

is

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The

is caſt upon the Lungs, or for a hooping Cough, yet it is plainly a remedy not agreeable to their nature.

A Child about three years and an half old was ſeized with a ſmall Fever, that was continual, and accompanied with very irregular Exacerbations, ſhe complained of a great pain in the Head, and ſometimes in the Belly, ſhe nauſeated all meat, and was very ſleepy, ſo that the ſtanders by thought ſhe would have the *Small-Pox*: There was a twitching of the Nerves in ſleep, and ſhe had ſometimes a dry Cough. I preſcribed the following things.

Take of Aqualactis Alexiteria ſix Ounces, of Epidemick-water half an Ounce, of prepared Pearl one Dram, of the ſimple powder of Crabs-claws two Drams, of Criſtaline Sugar half an Ounce; mingle them, make a julep, whereof let her take three ſpoonfuls every fourth hour, ſhaking the glaſs before uſeing of it.

Take of Succotrine Aloes one Dram, of the tops of the leſſer Centaury, of the leaves of Savin dry'd, each half a Dram, of Burgundy-pitch one Dram, of Venice-turpentine a ſufficient quantity; make a Plaiſter to be applyed to the Navel.

The

The next day ſhe perſiſted in the uſe of the julep, and a Bliſtering Plaiſter was applyed to the Neck: A Gliſter with Milk, Sugar, and Salt was injected, becauſe the Belly was bound: At bed-time ſhe took the following Bolus.

Take Æthiops Mineral, and Mercurius Dulcis, each ſix Grains, of Marmalade of Quinces, two Scruples, make a Bolus.

The next morning ſhe took the following purging Syrup.

Take of Syrup of Buckthorn two Drams, of the Earl of Warwicks *Powders ſix Grains, of choice Rubarb powdered twelve Grains, of tincture of Saffron twenty drops, of Black-Cherry-water one Dram; mingle them.*

On the fourth and fifth day, the following mixtnre was given by ſpoonfuls.

Take of Coraline two Drams, of the leaves of Mint dryed and powdered, one Scruple, of the ſimple powder of Crabs claws one Dram, of Balſamick Syrup, and of the Syrup

Syrup of Marſh-mallows, each one Ounce, of Orange-water half an Ounce; mingle them.

The evening preceding the ſixth day, the Bolus before preſcribed was repeated, and the morning following the purging Syrup, by the virtue where of the Child vomited up a Worm, and ſoon after recovered.

The Fevers which are occaſioned by corrupted Milk are known, for that the Teeth are not come, and there are ſigns of corrupted Milk, grips, frequent yellow or green ſtools: Fevers that come from breeding the teeth known by the ſigns of breeding teeeth: theſe Fevers moſt commonly are not dangerous, for the cauſe being taken away, they ceaſe of themſelves; but if the corruption of the Milk continues long, the Childrens lives are in danger: Thoſe Children, ſays *Hippocrates*, who have an Acute Fever upon breeding the Teeth are ſeldom troubled with convulſions; yet they are ſometimes deſtroyed by a Flux of the Belly and Watchings.

If the Fever proceed from corrupted milk, you muſt uſe cooling and moiſtening things, becauſe ſuch Fevers generally come from Choler, and therefore ſuch nou iſh-

nourishment must be given to the Mother or Nurse, viz. Lettice, Endive Sorrel, an Emulsion of the four greater cold Seeds, and a Prison of Barley, and the Mother or the Nurse must abstain from Wine, whilst the Childs Fever continues, and the Nurse must be gently purged with Manna, Cassia, or Syrup of Roses Solutive; and alterations may be given to the Child, as the Juice and Syrup of Violets, or the Syrup of Sorrel or Citron; the waters of Sorrel may endive, and Violets [illegible] Sugar, and the Spine must be [illegible] with an Oyntment made of the [illegible] of the Seeds of Quinces and Fleabane, of Oyl of Violets and a little Wax; or a Plaister made of Houseleek, Plantain, Night-Shade, Rue, Barley-Meal, and the White of [illegible] may be applyed to the Stomach; and it is necessary when the Milk is corrupted, and turns to Chalk, to apply to the Stomach cooling and astringent things, that the [illegible] of the Milk may be prevented, and the Concoction helped.

Take of the Oyles of Roses and Mastich each half an Ounce, of red Sanders and Coral, each one Scruple, of Wax a [illegible] ming [illegible].

But if the Fever proceed from breeding the Teeth, we must endeavour to make the eruption of them easie, but more of this, [illegible] we come to speak of breeding Teeth, and the Alterative mentioned before for the Fever occasioned by corrupted Milk and of the he[illegible] [illegible] good.

For instance, if the Child has a Convulsive [illegible] evening, as it usually happens, the [illegible] appear the next Morning, and [illegible] very often observed, that when they come immediately after these fits, they rise in large Pustles, and are mild, and [illegible], and seldom [illegible] that sometimes [illegible] over gra[illegible] but most [illegible] the sick [illegible] inclusively, and [illegible] but rarely be[illegible] Symptoms most [illegible] vanish: The [illegible] first pin[illegible] here, and [illegible] that increase [illegible] daily [illegible] skin and [illegible] for [illegible] eight day, from [illegible] the spaces [illegible] were some [illegible] white [illegible] red, and swell more

less, according to the number of the Pustles, so that sometimes the [illegible] swelled up and the [illegible] of these: These [illegible] and Fingers swell [illegible] ing to the number of the Pustles Pustles that were [illegible] days, and [illegible] what white [illegible] their comin[illegible] they can [illegible] with [illegible] Our [illegible] lastly [illegible] venim [illegible] with.

That [illegible] and the [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] these [illegible] the [illegible] face: And the eighth change into a duskish co[illegible]

A Looseness afflicts Children in the
Flux-Fox, but does not invade Childre
so soon, as Spitting does grow
people; but at what time soever
comes, if it be not stopt by art, it con
[illegible] thro the whole course of th
[illegible]

[illegible] always observed, that when
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[illegible] Dre
[illegible] lien fro
the [illegible] air [illegible] them the u
[illegible] and allow the
[illegible] with a Toa
for [illegible] and now a
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
are neither [illegible]
be digested, [illegible]
regimen, and [illegible]
Cordials. On the forth day [illegible]
the sick [illegible] Bed, and then [illegible]
[illegible] not out well, some gen
[illegible] may [illegible] properly prescribed,
left [illegible] once to drive them out. Amo
th

the Medicines for this purpose, those they called [illegible]egorick, such as liquid *Laudanum*, *Diascordium* and the [illegible] they be mixed in a small [illegible] with some proper Cordal [illegible] the rest; when the Pustles first con[illegible] then carefully consider whether [illegible] of the distinct or [illegible] kind [illegible] they differ exceedingly [illegible] other, the [illegible] symptoms [illegible] ness and [illegible] the vanishing [illegible] toms, which [illegible] eruption of the [illegible] that they are [illegible] care that the [illegible] heet, [illegible] [illegible] every [illegible] or heat may be prevented [illegible] and cloathing [illegible] the cold season [illegible] eruption of the Pustles [illegible] under a necessity of keeping his [illegible] continually